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CHEMISTRY PUTS WOOD IN WORLD SPOTLIGHT AGAIN

"Synthetic Lumber" From Sawdust and Cornstalks Shown Foresters

CELLULOSE LEADS LIST OF BY-PRODUCTS

Valuable Substances Can Be Derived From Timber, W. D. Humiston Says

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—The lumberman of the future will need to be as much of a chemist as an expert on timber, on the basis of the picture drawn before a recent meeting of the Associated Foresters at the University of Idaho.

Samples of "synthetic lumber" were placed before the foresters by W. D. Humiston, official of a big lumber company operating in Idaho, to illustrate the changing conditions in the industry, and the remarkable experiments being made with cellulose, the essential constituent of trees and other plant bodies, were hinted at.

Mr. Humiston had a paper wash cloth made from wood, which will withstand boiling. The synthetic lumber was made from sugar cane, some from cornstalks and some from sawmill waste exploded like popcorn or puffed grains and then compressed. He spoke of one large and prosperous plant making synthetic lumber in Minnesota, located in a region which from the standpoint of the average lumberman did not contain a single merchantable tree within a radius of 100 miles.

Chemistry Has Big Role
Chemistry will play an important rôle in the utilization of tamarack, a common Northwest wood species so heavy that freight on it makes cutting almost prohibitive, it was pointed out. From this wood can be extracted a valuable carbohydrate, galactan. After this material, which accounts for most of the excess weight, has been extracted the remaining wood chips can be made into synthetic lumber, he believed. Used this way, he felt that tamarack will show a surprising profit instead of the present unsatisfactory income.

Mr. Humiston recently made an extensive eastern trip at the request of his company to study work in closer utilization of cellulose. Dr. Gerald L. Wendt, head of the department of chemistry and physics of Pennsylvania State College, told him the woods of the inland empire forests, northern Idaho, eastern Washington and western Montana, were altogether too valuable to use merely for lumber and fuel.

Great Future for By-Products
On the strength of work being done in use of cellulose Mr. Humiston expressed his belief that there is a great future in the various by-products industries, the utilization of purified and modified cellulose and of chemical derivatives, distillates and extractives of wood.

The work of the Du Pont company, which has 1200 products, most of which are based on cellulose, is particularly interesting to the forester who sees the place chemistry is to play in the industry, according to Mr. Humiston. This company has a staff of 1200 chemists and spends usually \$2,500,000 on research.

Mr. Humiston also told of experiments being made with cellophane, a cellulose product, by the bureau of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Cellophane has been used as a preservative coating for sweet potatoes, the potatoes being dipped in a solution of the material which, on hardening, forms a thin transparent coating. He thought this method of preservation might be used for the apples grown in the Northwest, to take the place of the present individual wrappings of paper.

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B. F. tells how Archibald's plan of allowing people to choose their own holiday gifts surprises all concerned

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Entire World on 'Production Lot' of University Film Foundation

Initial Block of Pictures Released From Headquarters at Harvard—Professors Assisting in Timing Film to Unison With Educational Needs

Release of the initial block of educational films produced by the University Film Foundation, planned for international distribution after Jan. 1, has been announced from the foundation's headquarters at Harvard University.

Since its incorporation several months ago as a nonprofit organization, members of the foundation, it was stated, have been engaged not only in producing films in the laboratories and halls of Harvard, but in collecting and editing films from explorers, amateur photographers and various organizations. Well over 500,000 feet of film has been obtained, it was learned. The synchronizing of these films to educational needs is being aided by Harvard professors, it was said.

Due in part to its wide contacts an astonishing variety of films composed the first block to be released. The initial list includes such varied subjects as "The Arctic Seas," "Icebergs," and "The Nesting of the Sea Turtle," while on land and in the air are films showing a "Brief History of Transportation," Sahara desert peoples, native life in Guatemala, and various Hungarian, German and Belgian cities.

Headquarters Very Busy
With practically the entire world as its "production lot," and with Harvard professors as "censors," the foundation's headquarters in themselves might qualify as perhaps the most unusual of educational film studios. The tiny, green frame building, dwarfed beside the great pile of the Harvard University Museum, behind which it stands, apparently buzzes with activity until long past ordinary working hours.

One mid-afternoon, however, a call

ACCORD NEARER ON NEGOTIATIONS FOR WATERWAY

Ratification of St. Lawrence Project Hoped for Soon After Close of 1929

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Hope that a treaty between the United States and Canada providing for construction of the St. Lawrence waterway project will be ready to be submitted to Congress before the close of 1929 and that it will be ratified shortly thereafter was voiced by Charles P. Craig of Washington, D. C., executive director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, at the annual meeting of the association's executive committee.

"Correspondence between Canada and the United States during the last year has carried the two governments a long way toward an agreement on the St. Lawrence project," Mr. Craig said. "The United States, however, will have to meet Canada more than half way on the proposition, for Canada with only one-tenth the consumptive demand we have would not realize on her investment for some time while the United States with immediate use for the power to be provided, would get immediate returns on its money."

Division of water from the Great Lakes at Chicago still is a point of controversy with Canada, Mr. Craig said, and any negotiations for the waterway must include discussion of that problem.

Seven states were represented at the executive committee meeting. Those present, in addition to Mr. Craig, included W. L. Harding, formerly Governor of Iowa, president; Henry J. Allen, formerly Governor of Kansas; George F. Shafer, Governor-elect of North Dakota; A. O. Foreaux, Minnesota; Frank B. Niles, Ohio; Leo C. Harmon, Michigan; Col. William N. Pelouse, Illinois; J. A. Doelle, Michigan, and William G. Bruce, Wisconsin.

Election of officers was postponed until March, when the committee plans to hold another meeting.

VON HOESCH TALKS OVER REPARATION POINTS WITH FRENCH

PARIS—The settlement of reparations continues to proceed toward the early setting up of the experts committee, chiefly through the direction given by Raymond Poincaré, the Premier. A council meeting was held, at which Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, reported the results of the conversations at Lugano with Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Sir Austen Chamberlain, but it is in M. Poincaré's hands that the reins of French policy are held.

Dr. Von Hoesch, the German Ambassador, called on the French Premier to discuss certain minor details which had remained to be cleared up, and these points as well as the final text of the French reply to the German note of Oct. 30 were shared by M. Poincaré with the council. The allied notes should be sent to Berlin within a brief period and the experts are expected to assemble here toward the middle of January.

REAPPORTIONING HOUSE BEFORE CONGRESS AGAIN

Bill Looks Ahead to 1930 Census—Deadlock Over Number of Members

WASHINGTON—The demand for reapportionment in the House of Representatives is about to come before Congress again, carrying the added impetus that, with eight years' neglect of the 1920 census already in the records, this is the last regular session at which the issue can be determined before the 1930 census begins to be taken and a new problem of distribution is in the making.

In fact, the bill sponsored by leaders of the move no longer looks back to the question of 1920, but is concerned with providing beforetime for 1930. By the time of that census it is estimated that states with an aggregate population of 30,000,000, or approximately a fourth of the people in the United States, will have either less than their share or more than their share of Representatives to look after their interests in the Government.

A further consequence of delay is that, in addition to the fact that the issue has been hanging fire through two presidential elections, either of which might have been close as to be decided by the votes involved, it is estimated that by the next such election there will be no less than 23 electoral votes in the hands of states which have not yet been represented by a single Representative. A further consequence of delay is that, in addition to the fact that the issue has been hanging fire through two presidential elections, either of which might have been close as to be decided by the votes involved, it is estimated that by the next such election there will be no less than 23 electoral votes in the hands of states which have not yet been represented by a single Representative.

Reapportionment Every 10 Years
The Constitution provides that the membership of the House of Representatives shall be reapportioned on the basis of population every 10 years. This Constitutional provision was regularly carried out during the first 130 years of the Nation's existence. Then in 1920 it was omitted. Large sections of the population, as a result, are not now represented by a correct ratio of representation. This denial of the Constitution has raised the reapportionment issue which has grown more acute each year since 1920 until it is one of the major matters before the final session of the Seventieth Congress.

The actual reason for failure to continue the tradition of 130 years was that the time had come when two strong forces came into conflict: those who believed the House should not be increased any further in size, and those who saw that unless the total number of the House was increased, their states would lose representatives in Congress under reapportionment. The two parties became deadlocked on the issue and have remained so.

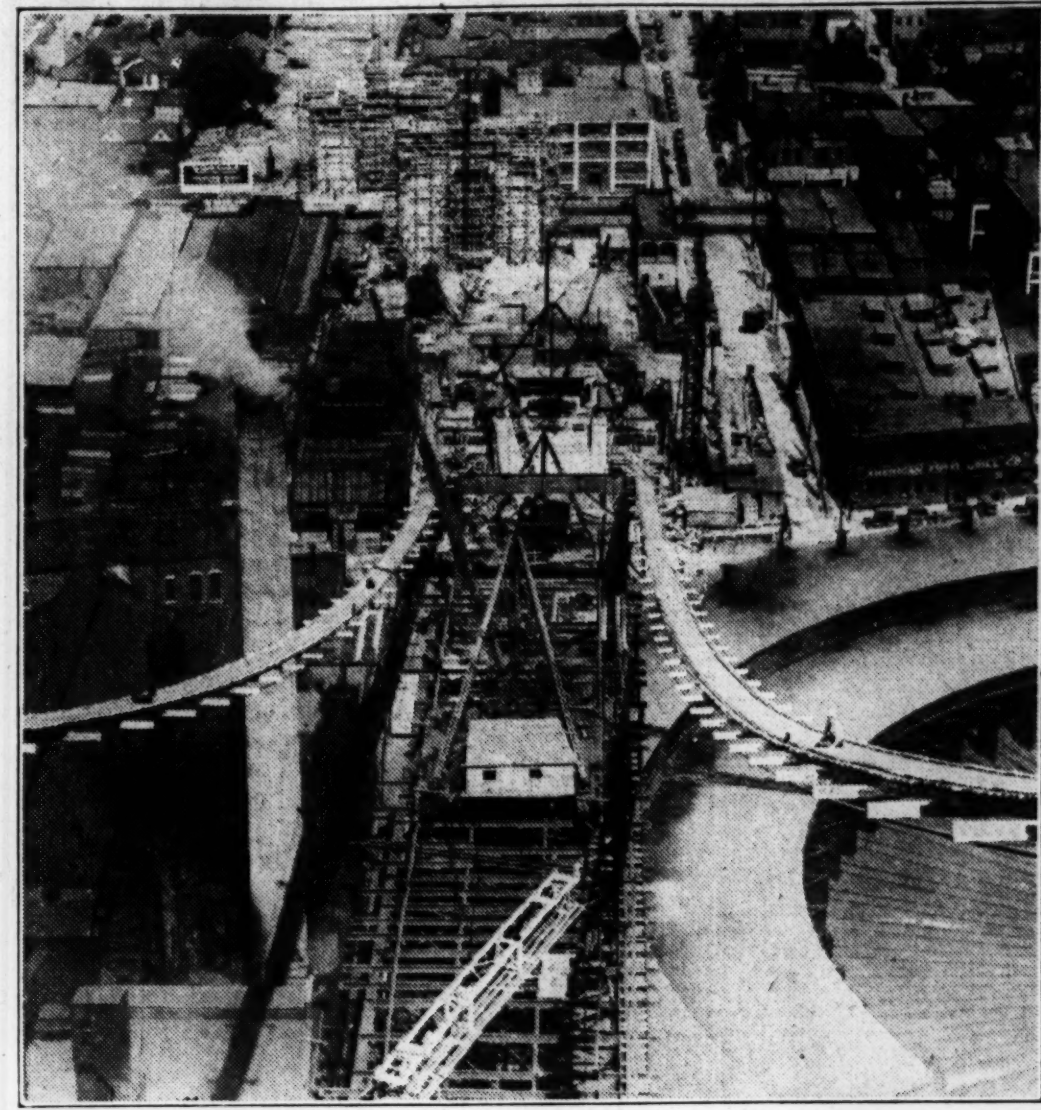
Reapportionment is a simple mathematical problem that can be solved in two ways. The House can be kept at its present membership of 435 and representatives can be taken from states that have lost population and given to those that have gained, or the size of the whole House can be increased so that no state will lose members, but those with increased population will gain proportionately.

House Too Big Now
Most observers believe the House is too big already. It now takes approximately one hour to call the roll. Deliberation and debate, as it was known in the original assembly of 55 representatives of the 13 states, is today impossible. Between 1820 and 1870 the House was increased by only one member, and remained around 240.

From that time on the size of the House began to be increased every 10 years to spare those states which

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Steel Bands Tie United States to Canada



Cables Are Hung Between Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., in the Construction of the New Ambassador Bridge, Which Will Form a New Link Between the Two Countries and Will Shorten Traffic on Several Routes.

BRIDGE CABLES ARE HUNG OVER DETROIT RIVER

Great Strands Now Connect Towers in Detroit and Windsor, Ontario

DETROIT, Mich.—Great cable strands, barrel-like in circumference, now loop from tower to tower across the Detroit River like giant jumping ropes, connecting the shores of the United States with those of Canada.

These 19-inch cables, the last strands of which have just been stretched—only 73 days from the time the first wire was put in place—mark an important advance in the construction work of the Ambassador Bridge. From them will be suspended the network of steel and concrete forming the 1550-foot span from Windsor, Ont., to this city. And by them the shilling symmetry of the structure will be lifted to 355-foot pinnacles marking the buttressed towers on each side of the river.

Gratified at the progress already made, J. L. Fozard, vice-president and general manager of the Detroit International Bridge Company, has recently predicted that the bridge will be ready for traffic July 1, 1930, one year in advance of the time originally set for its completion.

Immediately after the last wires were in place and the last strand of the cable had been carefully adjusted to the correct tension, work was begun on the new cables which will be used in compacting the cables with hydraulic tongs.

Before the end of December the appearance of the bridge will begin to change as the steel trusses of the center span are placed, beginning at the two main towers and extending toward the center. Cranes like those used in placing the girders for the approach spans will travel on tracks laid on the floor and will lift the 22-foot deep trusses from barges in the Detroit River. All the steel work for the span is scheduled to be completed within 90 days. The laying of the reinforced concrete for the roadway and sidewalk, however, will not begin until early spring.

Work on terminal buildings on each side of the river is well under way. A motorbus line has been planned to operate from these terminals in providing rapid transit for thousands traveling annually between Detroit and the Canadian border cities.

In linking principal highway systems of the two countries more effectively the bridge will materially shorten the distance on through traffic, it is pointed out by traffic experts.

In connection with the Peace Bridge at Buffalo an unimpeded circuit of Lake Erie by motor will be afforded. From Chicago to Niagara Falls via Lake Shore drive will be 543 miles by the new bridge route as against 575 miles by the present route. From Grand Rapids to Niagara Falls there will be a saving of 104 miles over the new route. The distance from Detroit will be shortened by 137 miles.

EXPLORATIONS IN PHILIPPINES PLANNED

TOKYO—Marquis Hachisuka, graduate of Cambridge, ornithologist and son of the Vice-President of the House of Peers, is proceeding to the Philippines with the intention of exploring Mount Apo on Mindanao Island and collecting historical and anthropological data.

Mr. Apo, which is nearly 10,000 feet high, has never been thoroughly explored, and Marquis Hachisuka hopes to make some important finds.

HOPES OF PEACE RISE AS BOLIVIA ACCEPTS OFFER

Tension Eased on Favorable Replies From Both Parties to Pan-American Conclave

BOLIVIA HAS ORDERED OPERATIONS TO CEASE

Kellogg to Get Official Note Paving Way for Amicable Settlement With Paraguay

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The Bolivian-Paraguayan crisis has made a quick shift in the direction of peace with the acceptance by Bolivia of the good offices of the Pan-American Conference of Conciliation and Arbitration.

This decision followed on the heels of a Bolivian order to the commander of the Bolivian frontier forces to cease attacks on Paraguayan troops in the disputed Chaco region, where tension has run high for the past 10 days.

Paraguay, having on Dec. 17 announced acceptance of the Pan-American offer of mediation, there are indications of a possible immediate cessation of further hostilities.

The acceptance by Bolivia of the Conference's good offices, forwarded to Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, who sent the original offer, was made public in a communiqué issued in La Paz at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The communiqué was as follows:

"Bolivia accepts the good offices of the Conference of Conciliation and Arbitration, it being essential to investigate the origin of the conflict, which consisted of an unwarranted attack by Paraguayan troops on our frontier guard. A note will be sent to the president of the Conference."

This communiqué was signed by Tomaso Elio, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP)—Despite the acceptance by Paraguay of the offer of the Pan-American Conference for mediation of its dispute with Bolivia, war preparations were in evidence everywhere on the frontier. Paraguayan troops have rushed to arms by the thousands, and many of them are already on their way to the northern border. It was announced officially that 50,000 had volunteered and of these, 30,000 were accepted and incorporated into the army as officers and soldiers.

Three steamers, carrying numerous forces combining both units of the regular army, civilian volunteers, and officers belonging to the military reserve, left for an unnamed destination in the north. Many of those who sailed had enlisted at the armories not more than 24 hours previously.

The troops marching to the ships were accompanied by a large crowd which cheered enthusiastically.

Congress has been convoked for extraordinary sessions to take measures necessary in the crisis. The Foreign Minister has received a reply accepting the Pan-American conference's offer of mediation, said that mobilization had been ordered "simply for defensive purposes."

League Officials Ready to Act in Border Dispute

PARIS—Though the good offices of mediation have not yet resulted in the liquidation of the Bolivian-Paraguayan troubles by means of arbitration, hope persists here that counsels of wisdom, issued in the name of the League of Nations by Aristide Briand, by Frank B. Kellogg, speaking on behalf of the Pan-American Union; by the Government of Madrid and by that of the Argentine will be heard and will prevail in order to arrest the development of hostilities.

M. Briand, who has returned from Lugano, continues to give the closest attention to the various phases of the conflict and League circles at Geneva are reported to be taking the affair most seriously. Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, accompanied by other members of the Geneva staff, arrived here on Tuesday morning for conferences with M. Briand, who has been authorized by the Council to take whatever steps he feels the situation demands.

Sir Eric, before leaving Geneva, had a conversation with the Bolivian Minister to Switzerland. If necessary, an extraordinary meeting of the League Council will be convoked here.

Pertinax, in the Echo de Paris, gives an enlightened aspect of the French view. "Argentina and the United States are countries primarily interested in the Bolivian and Paraguayan conflict. Argentina holds the two rivals in the honor of her hands, and the United States, by virtue of the Monroe Doctrine, aspires to a sort of moral jurisdiction over the whole continent. One or the other of these republics, more or less other state or group of states, is therefore qualified to end the hostilities. But because they live on such intimate terms, it is possible, in the present circumstances that they would annul the value of each other's efforts."

"Theoretically, between these two influences, there could be a place for the verbal intervention of the Geneva establishment. But one must not conclude that this intervention does not displease excessively." Washington and Buenos Aires. Because of the ideological pretensions of the League of Nations, it is truly reasonable to raise against its feelings of resentment."

Le Quotidien adds an opinion, which is gaining supporters here, namely, that the vital opposition of the moment is between the League of Nations, as defined in the League

KELLOGG PACT SENT TO SENATE BY COMMITTEE

Vote on Report Is 14 to 2—Borah Rushes It to Outpace Navy Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Kellogg anti-war treaty was well started on its way to the Senate today from the Foreign Relations Committee to compete with the Cruiser Construction Bill for prior consideration of the floor.

Bent on rushing the treaty to the Senate before it can take up the Naval Bill, William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, made a poll of the committee, which resulted in approval by a vote of 14 to 2.

The action preceded disclosure that President Coolidge believes that the treaty has sufficient support in the Senate to gain ratification without any accompanying reservation or resolutions.

He has reached that opinion after conferences with Senate leaders and he has been assured also by the Navy Department that although some opposition to the cruiser bill is expected it will not be sufficient to jeopardize passage.

Mr. Borah was confident that the committee would get the bill before the Senate without the proposed accompanying Moser resolution defining American rights or any reservations.

It is the understanding of committee members that the "interpretative" resolution of George H. Moses, (R) Senator from New Hampshire, will be reported out by the committee "without recommendation," which will permit consideration of it on the Senate floor at the time the treaty comes up.

Meanwhile, the "reservationists" were working over the "clarifying" or "interpretative" resolution of Mr. Moses and were prepared to submit a slightly modified resolution.

Delay Expected in Honors List

Indisposition of King George May Cause Postponement of Usual Announcement

LONDON—It is anticipated that, in view of the King's indisposition, the list of honors, which is customarily issued in the New Year, will be postponed. It is understood that any such alteration in the arrangements will not interfere with the usual half-yearly promotions in the fighting services.

LONDON (AP)—King George's physicians on Tuesday morning issued the following bulletin:

"In spite of the King having passed a disturbed night, there is a slight improvement in both the general and local conditions."

RURAL SCHOOLS ORGANIZE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Support of the central rural school district plan, the dominant issue in rural community education in New York State, has just taken concrete form here with the formation of a permanent association of the 50 central districts in the State. The first meeting was attended by 140 delegates.

fact, and the North American Republic, as set forth by the Monroe Doctrine.

London Press Backs League Effort to Prevent Outbreak

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The hurried visit to Paris of Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the Council of the League to Aristide Briand on the Bolivia-Paraguay crisis is commented on by several newspapers.

The Times says the trip "clearly indicates that the League is fully alive to its responsibilities and does not intend to shirk them."

After expressing satisfaction at Sir Austen Chamberlain's declaration that the action of the Council "could not be thought in any quarter to challenge or raise the question of the Monroe Doctrine," the Times continues: "Intervention by the League presents nevertheless some delicate problems, and the circumstances with which the Council acted at Lugano can be well understood. Boundary disputes dating from the formative period of the succession states of the Spanish Empire are the rule rather than the exception in South America, but never before has one had the League cared to interfere. Tactful and moderate as it has been in form, this initiative has been taken with the full consent and approval of the American states serving on the Council and certainly marks an advance in self-confidence on the part of the League, whose primary function in such cases, wherever they occur, should always be to mobilize public opinion on the merits of the dispute."

"In this particular case, the facts are particularly hard to ascertain, and the Council has done little more than to remind the two disputants of the obligations they have assumed by signature of the Covenant. But even this discreet action makes it definitely more invidious for either of them to defy the suggestions of the peace-makers."

The Times and the Daily Telegraph both comment appreciatively on the fact that the United States Government does not appear to have resented the Council's efforts as a peace-maker. The Daily Telegraph declares editorially that the "danger of a general South American conflict is by no means negligible," and concludes, "Never was there a stronger case for arbitration than this."

Paraguay Accepts Offer

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP).—A note containing Paraguay's acceptance of the offer of the good offices of the Council of the League to Aristide Briand and Conciliation in an attempt to settle the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute was made public here on Monday.

Addressed to Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, who forwarded

the Pan-American offer, the note, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in part:

"In order to keep peace, it is worth another effort to those already made by my country to conserve it. This my Government believes, and although Bolivia's past and present actions do not justify any hope, I have been instructed to communicate to you the acceptance of the good offices offered by the conference. At the same time I must declare that we have ordered mobilization of the army, although simply for defensive purposes, made necessary by the grave circumstances created by Bolivia's conduct."

Bolivia Sound Out Big Three

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Bolivia, it is known here, sounded out the "Big Three" of South America—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—regarding their attitude in case of war. The latter two and also Peru were emphatic in their advice against a belligerent attitude. The views of Argentina are still unknown, but have been one of the question marks of the conference, since that Government is not only unrepresented in the Pan-American conference, but is reported to have allowed a large shipment of munitions to cross her territory to Bolivia.

Since Paraguay is economically dependent upon Argentina, and since Argentine money is heavily invested there, it has appeared likely that Argentina also would oppose war.

A South American and North American press almost unanimously critical of Bolivia is also helping to keep Bolivia in check, according to Latin-American delegates here.

Announcement of Paraguay's acceptance of the good offices of the Pan-American Conference came after a strenuous day of conferences between Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, chairman of the conciliation conference, and Dr. Ayala of Paraguay, Señor Medina of Bolivia, Charles E. Hughes, Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, and N. B. Judah, Ambassador to Cuba.

Latin-American delegates generally agreed that Bolivia by her recent hostilities had appeared her national pride, wounded by her loss of Port Vanguardia, and that the score was now even. This, they felt sure, would allow Bolivia to accept arbitration without the moral preparation which she had hitherto demanded.

Welcomes Bolivia Note

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA.—The latest note from Bolivia, which reached Geneva at two morning, is regarded as being a more satisfactory reply to the appeals of the Council of the League. For it puts on record Bolivia's desire to confine its troops to defensive measures, and it is hoped that this will have a conciliatory effect on Paraguay.

Señor Corielladas, Bolivian Minister at Bern, who saw Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, before the latter's departure for Paris, also made a favorable impression, and a statement which he subsequently issued suggests that Bolivia is adopting a more pacific tone.

All this is taken as a sign that the door is not closed to arbitration, and the League hopes that in the meantime both sides will refrain from aggressive action on the frontier.

German Press for Peace

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN.—The armed conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay has done much to strengthen opposition to war in Germany. What difference is there between a Bolivian and a Paraguayan soldier singing his national anthem today and calling battle tomorrow, and the German soldier, who did the same 14 years ago? one paper asks.

But the world has become tired of this spectacle, the Vossische Zeitung

writes; it has lost its belief in warfare, and this marks a great step forward.

The German press plays the present conflict in a spectacular manner, but solely from the point of view of how it may be possible to quench it.

It does not matter who is instrumental in ending the conflict, it is said here, so long as the conflict is ended, and no nation should be sensitive about this, it is added, undoubtedly referring to the Monroe Doctrine.

The League of Nations' prestige, Vorwärts writes, certainly does not depend upon whether it is able to establish its authority in Gran Chaco. On the other hand it would not do to let an armed conflict proceed as if there were no League of Nations. Every man armed by League of Nations' action is another proof of its utility, this paper concludes.

Dispute Laid to Oil

BERLIN (AP).—The fact that there are many Germans in both Bolivia and Paraguay has served to attract considerable German interest in the dispute between those countries.

Press comment generally was based upon a belief that neither Bolivia nor Paraguay was acting on its own initiative, but that the cause for the dispute could be found in the oil lands of Chaco Boreal. Some of the writers asserted that Bolivia was strongly under the influence of North American capital. Making a sharp distinction between the thought that however the conflict might end, "Wall Street will win, the same as in Mexico."

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Two bills, differing in methods of procedure, were introduced in the Senate to carry out President Coolidge's suggestion for a country-wide strike. One, offered by Simon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, would form a commission to investigate and report on the proposal, while the second, introduced by Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, would appropriate \$500,000 for acquisition of a site in West Virginia, and erection of a new building or the alteration of possible existing buildings.

The House, Dec. 17, voted itself a new office building to provide additional space for committee and private offices. A bill passed by a vote of 195 to 32 would authorize the expenditure of \$7,500,000 for the structure, to be built opposite the present House office building near the Capitol. Of the amount, \$900,000 would be for acquisition of the site.

Opposition to a bill by Harry B. Rowley (D.), Senator from Missouri, to prevent interstate shipments of prison-made goods developed in the Senate, but Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, the Republican leader, expressed the hope that a vote could be taken on the bill soon.

Another hearing on the Kellogg Treaty was held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A bill was passed by the House to authorize \$15,100 for Porto Rican relief.

Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, S. Jackson of the Union Pacific and John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers were among the witnesses appearing before Senate committees. Mr. Willard and Mr. Jackson talked of employment stabilization, while Mr. Lewis about finished up his case in favor of a bill to regulate commerce in bituminous coal.

Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, told a committee that it was time the United States started digging a canal across Nicaragua. He contended that the Panama Canal would soon become overtaxed.

STEEL MANAGER TELLS METHODS OF AIDING LABOR

Selective Plan Found Workable—Employee Ownership—Also Helps

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The problem of the veteran worker in industry is capable of solution in the opinion of J. M. Larkin, assistant to the president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who testified today before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, now holding hearings on the stabilization of labor.

Bethlehem Steel has adopted a labor policy which provides for the pensioning of employees after a certain age, and which also provides employment for them until the age of retirement. If this system is adopted generally by employers of industrial labor the problem of the unemployed man past 40 could be materially lessened, if not actually minimized to its irreducible limit, in the opinion of Mr. Larkin.

At the request of the committee he outlined the labor problems, policies and solutions of his company. Making a sharp distinction between the problems evolved by conditions beyond the control of the company, and those under the company's control

to a greater or lesser extent, Mr. Larkin concentrated on the latter division.

Three major points form the basis of the Bethlehem plan. The first is an establishment of an employment unit which hires, sorts the applicants according to their ability to do certain work, and maintains connection with the employee.

The second point is management designed to keep as many plants going as possible, to diversify the products of various ones so that they need not shut down because of a lack of demand for any one product, to transfer workmen from an idle plant to a busier one, thus maintaining a higher percentage of work available and to co-operate with employees, furnishing them with satisfactory working conditions and accident safeguards.

The third point is employees' participation in the business through stock ownership and representative committees. Thirteen per cent of the preferred stock of the company is owned by employees who purchased it under a purchase plan sponsored by the company. Accident and other benefits are provided for the employees and home owning is encouraged by the company. A retirement pension is provided, the entire cost of which is borne by the company.

These factors have reduced labor turnover in Bethlehem Steel from 135 per cent in 1923 to 43 per cent in 1924, according to the figures submitted to the Senate Committee by Mr. Larkin.

James T. Loeve, vice-president and general manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, said that since the introduction of stabilization of labor policy by the road the morale of the working force had steadily risen and that the company found that it was good business for them.

In the course of outlining the labor policy of the rail system he said that in the opinion the track men on the maintenance crews worked more hours on the track today under an eight-hour day than they did in the old 12-hour day. This he explained as an advance due to modern machine methods.

When questioned on the reduction of working hours to less than an eight-hour day, he replied that in the experience of the company it was impracticable, as was the reduction of hours per man per day for the purpose of making work available for more men.

HUNGARY REQUESTS LEAGUE INTERVIEW

BUDAPEST (AP).—The Hungarian Government has sent a memorial to the League of Nations requesting the appointment of an impartial commission to investigate the justice, or otherwise, of the treaty of Trianon and St. Germain, and especially to determine whether they hold good under present conditions.

The memorial points out that France, Czechoslovakia and other countries have been disturbed by the agitation which continues for a union of Austria and Germany. The Hungarian Government declares that the conditions under which Austria and the German-speaking people on the Danube are living, make it natural for Austria to seek something like the prosperity enjoyed before the war which is possible only by union with Germany.

\$50,000 TO VERDUN MEMORIAL

NEW YORK (AP).—A gift of \$50,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. toward the fund being raised to complete a war memorial at Douaumont, one of the Verdun forts, has been announced.

SOUTH DAKOTA GOLD MINES TO REOPEN SOON

High Cost of Operations and Fixed Price of Metal Closed Many

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIERRE, S. D.—For several years almost any peanut stand whistling away its merry song on any city sidewalk has been much more of a "gold mine" so far as profits go than the great mines dug in the South Dakota hills after the famous "gold rush" which started in 1876. But the tide has definitely turned and as the economic pendulum swings upward on its new course, the mining interests are resuming operations with the conviction that "that's still gold in them hills, pardner," to paraphrase a picturesque expression of pioneer days.

Reduced costs of materials required in mining operations and the availability of adequate labor have encouraged the mine owners to open up again. They believed the "zero line," where the fixed price of gold and the cost of production meet, has been bridged. The "price of gold" is fixed by the coinage act of the United States Government at 25.8 cents per ounce of fine gold as a standard dollar. This standard does not fluctuate regardless of what it may cost to get the gold out of the ground and place it on the market.

Costs Have Increased

The report of the state mine inspector for 1918 stated that the increased cost of materials required in the work had been as great as 100 per cent in many instances. This fact with the shortage and higher cost of labor made it unprofitable to operate the properties which were actual gold producers, the cost of production being greater than the value of the product. The 1920 report indicated the hope in South Dakota that Congress would provide a bonus for newly mined gold, as the Black Hills mines could not in many cases continue production without such assistance. It was held approximately \$250,000,000 worth of gold has been taken from the South Dakota hills since the 1876 rush got under way. That rush showed a yield of gold valued at \$1,200,000. Year by year this yield increased until in 1912 it had reached \$7,891,000.

From that time the decline in production continued to 1920 with a showing of \$4,576,000, when conditions changed to an extent that there has been a slow and steady gain up to about \$6,000,000 for 1923.

Mines to Reopen

The decline, which was most marked for the years 1919 and 1920, was attributed to the increased cost of labor and materials, and shortage of labor, which shut down many of the operating mines of that section until the Homestake mine at Lead, the largest in the United States, was the only one continuing in active operation up to last year.

But now activity is to be seen in a number of the old workings. In

this list is the Trojan Mine at Terry, which was at one time considered as a rival of the Homestake, and which continued operations up to two years ago, and is again putting on a force of men to clear out the workings and get into the producing class. The Uncle Sam mine at Roubax, a valuable producer at one time but which has been idle for a number of years, has been leased by the Homestake organization. The main trouble at this mine was the inability of the old organization to keep the workings clear of water and the handling of that problem is being considered. The Anacoconda, 10 miles south of Lead, is also among the properties again being put into shape for actual working operations, and a number of the smaller holdings are being looked over.

Besides this activity in what is known as the "Northern Hills" belt, several of the smaller mining properties in the Keystone district in the Southern Belt have been consolidated under one central organization which is doing development work on a large scale.

DUCE TAKES OVER EIGHT PORTFOLIOS IN CABINET OF 13

ROME (AP).—Benito Mussolini took over another ministry when a royal decree named him as Minister of Colonies in succession to Luigi Federzoni, resigned. The Premier already held the portfolios of foreign affairs, interior, war, marine, aeronautics and corporations.

Governor Debono, of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, was named as Undersecretary of the Department of Colonies. The new governor of the provinces will be Marshal Badoglio, former chief of the general staff. Former Governor Teruzzi of Cyrenaica was named chief of the staff of the Fascist militia, succeeding General Bazzani.

Two new ministers of state were named, the recipients of that grade being Senator Schanzer, one of the Italian representatives at the Washington arms conference in 1921, and Edmondo Rossoni, a deputy.

There are 13 portfolios in the Italian Cabinet.

UNIVERSITY CONFERS HONOR ON BORIS III

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA.—King Boris III, by receiving a degree from the University of Sofia is now "Doctor of Natural History." The Bulgarian monarch has done a great deal of research work in floral and fauna realms, and his palace home is one of the finest museums in the Balkans.

Started by his father, King Ferdinand, Boris has enlarged and enriched the collections. The young King spends most of his time outdoors.

CIRCUS MERGER GROWS

PONCA CITY, Okla. (AP).—Announcement made here that control of the Miller Brothers 101 west circus had passed to the American Circus Corporation, a combination which also includes the Hagenbeck-Wallace, Selma-Flores, Sparks, and John Robinson shows.

Airmail Playing Important Part in Holiday Rush

Extra Planes to Take Care of Last-Minute Jam—Volume Is Large

Airmail is playing a greater part this year than ever before in the moving of holiday packages and greeting cards. Special airplane trips will be made by plane next Sunday, taking mail from Boston to New York, and points south and west and returning from New Orleans and Kansas City to New York and thence to Boston.

Mailing of holiday packages, cards and letters is now in full swing, following the start of mail going to places like Honolulu and distant points a few days ago. The public are responding to the educational efforts of Government officials, Chamber of Commerce organizations and civic interests, to mail early, on the theory that "it's better a week early than a week late."

Airplane mail rates not only are much lower than a year ago but air mail connections cover a much wider area. A year ago nine routes were linked up for quick transportation. This year 30 air routes are connected. Postage for letters or greeting cards by air mail is now 5c for the first ounce against 10c last year. Packages that went by air last year for \$3.20 a pound are now carried at \$1.55.

In Boston, air mail officials say that about 140 pounds of airmail are being carried daily and expect between 200 and 300 pounds the last four days of the week. Indications point to the peak being over by Saturday, giving officials an opportunity to clean up the last minute arrivals in ample time for delivery Monday.

COURT DECISION UPHOLDS CURB OF PEACEFUL PICKETING

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—A test case in the Court of Criminal Appeals has finally confirmed the validity of the restrictions on "peaceful picketing" as interpreted by the act passed in 1927 after the general strike.

The case was an appeal against conviction and fine imposed by a local court upon an official charged with threatening and otherwise intimidating a worker to make him join the appellant's organization.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said it was not suggested that there had been any display of violence by the appellant. Once, however, it was conceded that "injury" within Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875 was wide enough to include damage in respect of business, occupation or employment—and the act of 1927 made it clear that it was so—the issue had been fairly and properly left to the jury. There was no substance in the appeal, he said, and it would be dismissed.

Pocket Knives of every description, of excellent steel and attractive handles, from \$1 to \$10

Hunting Knives, Authorized Boy Scout Knives, and many other Scout Goods.

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Half Yearly Sale

Men's and Women's Hurley Shoes \$10 Shoes for \$7.85

\$12 Shoes—\$8.85 and \$9.85

Several Lines of \$14 Shoes at \$11.85

Your opportunity to purchase quality footwear at the price of ordinary shoes.

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- Book Ends, various designs . . . \$3.50 to \$48
- Chippendale and Colonial Mirrors, authentic reproductions . . . \$5 to \$100
- Coffee Tables, unusual designs . . . \$15 to \$110
- Louis XVI Needlepoint Chair \$39

Upstuffed in genuine needlepoint, fine colors.

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A special group of exquisite pieces, including bracelets, ear-rings, brooches, necklaces, chokers, rings, etc.

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NEW KODAK GIFTS

FOR this Christmas, we offer you the smartest array of gift selections that have ever left the hands of Kodak craftsmen. Color, chic, utility—all are beautifully exemplified in the new Kodaks.

Glance at the three illustrated here. Note their novelty and distinction. Then come to our store and see how beautifully smart their colors make them. Here are the gifts you've been seeking—gifts with both purpose and charm. Many selections. Comfortable, convenient shopping facilities.

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Famity Kodak Ensemble—An exquisite grained leather carrying case which comes in three colors and contains the whole outfit for makeup and for snapshots. Contents: large mirror, change pocket, double compact, and Kodak.

Famity Kodak—Incomparably beautiful color and design, the Famity Kodak is all the modern gift should be. In few lovely colors: Redbreast (red), Ivory (cream), Sun Gull (gray), Bluebird (blue), and Cockatoo (green).

Pocket Kodak—This season you may have the 1A Pocket Kodak, Series II, in four handsome colors, as well as black; blue, beige, brown, gray. Both Kodak and case are of the same lustrous grained leather, and both have been redesigned to meet the modern trend.

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It is a Pleasure to Use Face Powder This Way

APPLYING face powder before the skin is ready for it invariably means a waste of powder and a sacrifice of the best results. Powder clings best when the skin has first been correctly prepared to receive it.

For those with a naturally oily or moist skin, LUCILLE BUHL LIQUID POWDER BASE is especially helpful. It is a delightfully creamy liquid which supplies a smooth, moist base for the powder and gives a soft, velvety finish to the skin. Prepared in two shades—Natarelle, for blonde and fair; Light Brunette for medium and dark. Per Bottle, \$1.25.

If your skin is dry, LUCILLE BUHL PROTECTION CREAM is suited to your needs. Although commonly called a "vanishing cream," it provides a smooth, transparent base for the effective application of face powder. Delicately scented and flesh pink in color, it has become a popular toiletry with many women. Per jar, 75c.

Then, too, the use of a correct powder base affords protection from wind and sun—so important to the woman of today.

And so, when LUCILLE BUHL DAY-EVENING FACE POWDER is used this way—with a powder base—it gives the face a softer, creamier and more velvety appearance—and best of all, the powder lasts longer.

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offer the discriminating woman a complete assortment of high quality toilet requisites, moderately priced to permit the enjoyment of their generous use without a feeling of extravagance.

Ask Your Dealer

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HOOVER POINTS TO URUGUAY'S 'MORAL WEIGHT'

Cites Little Nation's Cultural Gifts to World in Montevideo Speech

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
MONTVIDEO, Uruguay—In coming to Uruguay, the smallest republic of South America, Herbert Hoover not only gave voice to the traditional co-operation between it and the United States, but in a brief address here he directed attention to the qualities that go to make for greatness in the two nations.

His remarks, brief as they were, were significant coming at this time and being delivered here near the zone of hostilities between Bolivia and Paraguay. These two countries with territories and natural resources of far greater extent than Uruguay are among the most backward on the southern continent, while Uruguay is among the most advanced, politically, culturally and economically.

"In the contributions of the leaders of Uruguay to the science of jurisprudence, both in the national and international fields, the country has given proofs of great cultivation of mind and at the same time demonstrated that the moral weight of nations is based not upon size or numbers, but upon the character of its people," Mr. Hoover said in response to a warm speech of welcome by President Campeseguy.

"Your Hands Full of Gifts"

"Thus Uruguay is an exemplar of the profound political truth that national greatness springs not primarily from broad acres and imperial possessions, but from the height and depth of the national soul. More and more you have been coming to the world with your hands full of spiritual and intellectual gifts."

Uruguay is the equal of any Latin-American country in cultural and political progress. Its people is worth \$1.04 in United States money. By 1930, its centenary, it proposes to have completed hard-surface highways covering every section of the land. Its pension laws, measures for the protection of workers, and its judicial system are in step with the best in the world.

It is completing a national capitol building that will cost \$17,000,000 when finished and be one of the finest in the world. In showing Mr. Hoover over this magnificent edifice, built entirely out of beautiful Uruguayan marble, President Campeseguy said: "Instead of putting our money into arms and ships we put it into this building as a monument to our people."

At another place in his speech, Mr. Hoover emphasized the American republics' need for greater knowledge of each other, saying: "Sometimes I think relations between nations bear humble comparison to relations between neighbors in our busy private lives."

"Crowded with domestic problems, we really know little of our neighbors; we read in the press sensational accidents; we know the gossip of unworthy members of their families; we read descriptions of their homes. But we know little of the finer qualities of their home life; their deep affections, their sorrows, their self-denials, their courage and their idealism."

Contacts Necessary

"So it is with nations, their national accomplishments, the flower of thought and the great intangibles of national character and ideals. And ideals can come only with contact. From these contacts comes that respect and friendship, that desire for helpfulness, which must be the true basis of international relations."

"I have hoped that I might, by this visit, symbolize the courtesy call from one good neighbor to another that might convey respect and esteem and desire for intellectual and spiritual co-operation."

Since 1910 the Uruguayan Government has been stable and progressive. Previous to that year, however, its political career was a history of 80 years' fierce feud between two clans—the Colorados and the Blancos. Then occurred the most remarkable revolution of all; outraged public opinion demanded internal peace and enforced its wishes.

New Economic Well-Being

A ban was put on the traditional political methods of the Colorados and the Blancos and rigidly enforced. The result was a tremendous economic expansion and widespread prosperity. With that economic well-being Uruguay has grown socially and culturally.

The University of Montevideo is one of the best in the Western Hemisphere and its jurists are internationally famous.

The Uruguayan soccer team won the Olympic championship in 1924 and 1928. All the Republic's political parties are liberal and there is no restriction upon freedom of speech or press. As a result there is an active Communist Party motivated by European immigrants, but of practically no weight in legislative affairs.

For its size Uruguay is the greatest cattle country in the world. Cattle and wool are the great products and upon them rests the prosperity of the Nation.

In the last 15 years United States interests have increased from \$5,000,000 to \$70,000,000 in packing plants, telephones, cables, power plants, national and municipal bonds. Uruguay looks to the United States to protect its national sovereignty and is a traditional supporter of the United States in international affairs.

Editor Is Exalted by New Publisher

British Venture in New York Will Subordinate Financial End of the Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The seemingly charmed circle of American publishers will be penetrated by one of the leading figures in the British publishing world with the establishment here of the firm of Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith, Inc.

Mr. Cape is president of Jonathan Cape, Ltd., of London, and will head the new house. Mr. Smith, until recently editor for Harcourt, Brace & Co., will direct the affairs of the new publishing firm here, it was said.

The partnership is a distinct departure in the reciprocal publishing relations of the two countries, according to Mr. Smith, who declared that the system of maintaining branches on opposite sides of the Atlantic has not been satisfactory.

"We intend primarily," he continued, "to make this a personal house, in which publisher and author will be in a direct relationship. We plan a somewhat restricted list of books, confining ourselves to works which have either literary distinction or a clear vitality."

"In distinction to the present tendency among publishers to put the financial and business organization first and then the editor, we intend that the editor shall come first with a financial organization behind him."

The list of authors built up by Mr. Cape during the last eight years includes H. G. Wells, Col. T. E. Lawrence, Liam O'Flaherty, Lawrence Sanders, Rebecca West, Lord Curzon, Hilaire Belloc and Beverly Nichols.

Rates for Planes Reduced at Yale

Retail Prices Make It Easier for Flying Students—New Machine Purchased

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Continuing its policy to secure as far as possible the most inexpensive flying rates for its members, the Yale Aeronautical Society has entered into an agreement with the Flight Instruction Service, Inc., a student non-profit making corporation, whereby an individual member can rent a plane at a price much below that heretofore obtainable, according to an announcement of Donald F. McEachern, of Roslindale, Mass., president of the society.

This announcement follows close upon the action of a group of Yale undergraduates in forming the corporation to promote increased flying among licensed students at Yale by providing adequate and safe equipment at cost. A new Waco OX5 plane has been purchased, which will be flown to New Haven from Curtiss Field, New York, during the holidays in time for the reopening of the university.

"It has long been the desire of the society," Mr. McEachern said, "to find some means of providing opportunities for properly qualified members to fly at rates that would not be prohibitive. This new arrangement, we feel sure, will prove to be the solution of a problem which has presented many difficulties. It

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES



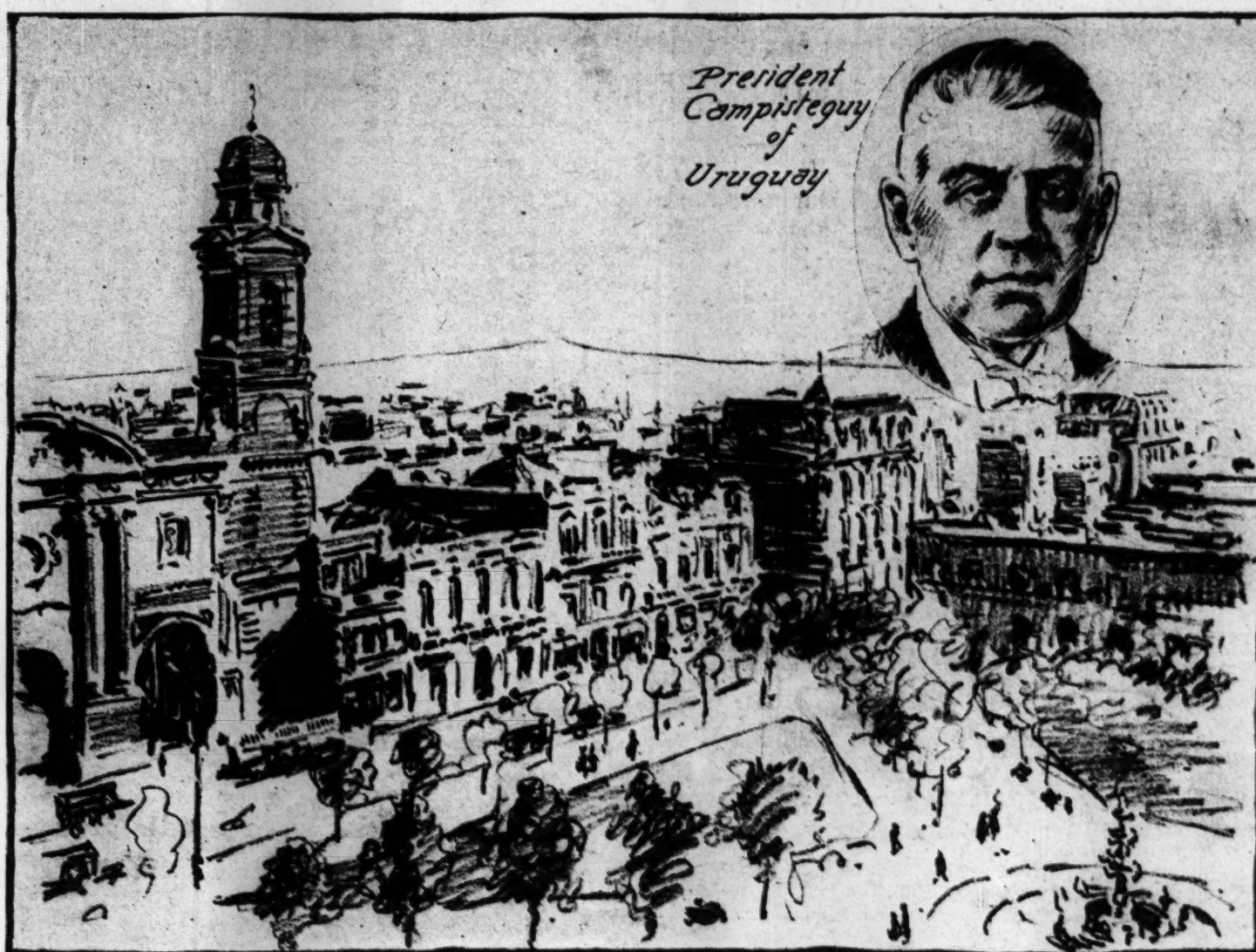
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STORES OPEN EVENINGS THE WEEK BEFORE CHRISTMAS

President of Uruguay and Scene in National Capital



This View Shows the Plaza Constitution in Montevideo, With a Part of the Harbor, and the Hill, or "Cerro," Which Gave the City its Name, in the Background.

New York Station of B. & O. Opens

Motorbuses From Terminal at Jersey City Afford Unusual Facilities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Features of the old Palace Hotel in San Francisco, when stagecoaches drove into the building and delivered their passengers before the desk, were recalled with the opening of the Baltimore & Ohio

Railroad Station in the Chanin Building, into which the motorcoaches drive and discharge or receive their passengers at the waiting-room.

Development of the "train connection" of the Baltimore & Ohio and its final step into the 52-story Chanin Building was described by an official of the railroad as an "evolution," one step following another in logical sequence following the evolution of the railroad from the Pennsylvania Terminal.

The motorbuses to connect with trains at Jersey City were determined upon, stations were located in strategic parts of the city and from which the motorcoaches would operate, and the culminating step

was the establishing of a station occupying half the ground floor space of the newest and highest skyscraper in the Grand Central Terminal district, with a rear entrance

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TAILORED CANTON DRESSES

On Flattering Lines

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Usually 29.50

Fine canton crepe in smartly tailored models, featuring wrap-around skirts, surplice vestes of contrasting silk with hand embroidered edges. These dresses are outstanding for their trim lines, and beautiful shades of red, navy, green, brown and black.

WOMEN'S DRESSES FIFTH FLOOR—CORNER BUILDING

RICHLY FURRED COATS

Broadcloth and Norma

85.00

Unusual Values

Dark, lustrous beaver, kit fox, susliki, Korean kolinsky, Australian opossum and wolf cleverly worked into huge shawl or Paquin collars, deep or spiral cuffs. These coats are patterned after Paris models, showing cordings, incrustations, tucks, and many border treatments.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS THIRD FLOOR

Federal Control Advised for All Flying Activities

Insurance Company President Declares Uniform Laws Essential to Safety

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Placing regulation of flying completely under federal control, upon the same theory that has led to federal control of navigable waters, is recommended by Walton L. Crocker, president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, as the result of an extended study of the insurance phases of aviation.

The questions of state rights and the enlargement of federal powers are delicate matters for discussion, Mr. Crocker said, but the matter of public safety assumes proportions which overshadow the mere legal phases of the question. Mr. Crocker suggested uniform legislation for the regulation of air carriers and pilots, together with licensing by both state and federal authorities.

"It has been suggested, and with considerable reason, that uniform legislation by the several states and the Federal Government is a necessity," he declared. "It is obvious that no end of confusion, possibly with serious result, might ensue under a conflict of laws and regulations respecting this activity."

The interstate character of air transportation indicates the need of federal regulation and of uniformity of state statutes, Mr. Crocker added. He urged rigid and periodical examination of both pilots and aircraft.

Stockings for Holiday Gifts



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Hayward hosiery is the choice of girls and women who want a stocking with a snug ankle, fitted foot and longer length for comfort and good looks.

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AFTER the Theater or Church enjoy a delicious Soda or College Ice, or perhaps, Walnuts.
Our candy is renowned for quality and assortment. Why not take a box home?

EDUCATE NEGRO, IS KEYNOTE CRY OF CONFERENCE

American's Attitude Changing, Educational Leaders Declare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — More education and less lynching has become the keynote of the American's attitude toward the Negro, according to educational leaders, speaking before the National Inter-racial Conference here.

"Negro education is being taken seriously for the first time since the earliest days of reconstruction when Negroes sat in the southern legislatures," W. A. Robinson, principal of Austin High School, Knoxville, Tenn., former supervisor of Negro High schools in North Carolina, declared.

More authentic data on Negro education have been made available in the last three years than in any previous decade, he pointed out. Negroes are seeking to establish residence in those states and cities south and north where their children can secure more and better educational facilities, he declared.

Miss Mabel Carney, professor of rural education, Columbia University, told the conference that Negro education is not a sectional question but must receive the assistance of the national government. She urged the conference to support the National Educational Association's bill for a Federal Department of Education, pointing out federal aid "will help the Negro as well as all other students."

Education Stressed
James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, decried the fact that in the South, the educational per capita expenditure for the Negro child is one-third what it is for the white child. Quoting Booker T. Washington, he declared, "The discrepancy pays too high a tribute to the native intelligence of the Negro child." The only hopeful way out of the situation, he said, is the "slow but sure education of local sentiment to support generous and enlightened measures for the Negro."

Negro workers, filling up the vacuum in industrial labor, caused by the restriction of immigration, are measuring up to other workers in their employment records and efficiency, according to Niles Carpenter, professor of sociology, University of Buffalo, who spoke at a session devoted to industry and agriculture.

Real Test in Next 10 Years

"The real test of the Negro's industrial status," he predicted, "will come within the next 10 years when he will begin to be qualified for advancement out of the unskilled and

semi-skilled class to the skilled and directive types of work. He has already begun to make some progress in this direction but whether he will continue this progress on a large scale, only the future can tell."

Summarizing the situation, he declared: "Two factors favoring him are the restriction of immigration and the relative ineffectiveness of class and color prejudice in large scale mechanical industry. Two factors of uncertainty are the possibility that color prejudice may become more widely diffused in the Northern states, where lies the Negro's greatest industrial opportunity, than it is at present, and the difficulty which the Negro appears to be experiencing in making himself at home in the trades-union movement."

Reapportioning
House Before
Congress Again

(Continued from Page 1)
would otherwise have lost seats. The unwillingness of the body grew correspondingly, and its reputation and prestige diminished.

Failure to effect reapportionment in the past eight years has been due to the conflict between those who do not wish to increase the size of the House, and those who do not wish their own State to suffer a diminution of membership. If the reapportionment had been carried through in 1920, then 11 states would have lost a total of 12 seats. Those states would have been Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Vermont, one seat each, and Missouri two seats. Since that day the same forces of change and the rate of growth of population have been going on. The problem has become more and more aggravated.

Probable Changes
Probable losses in representation by states on the basis of estimates of the 1930 population, at the next census with the House still kept at 435, will be as follows:

Alabama	1
Arizona	2
California	2
Connecticut	2
Florida	2
Illinois	2
Indiana	2
Iowa	2
Kansas	2
Kentucky	2
Louisiana	2
Maine	2
Massachusetts	2
Mississippi	2
Missouri	2
Nebraska	2
New York	2
North Dakota	2
Pennsylvania	2
Tennessee	2
Vermont	2
Virginia	2

The probable gains in representation by states in 1930 under the same basis, will be:

Arizona	1
California	6
Connecticut	1
Florida	1
Illinois	4
Michigan	1
New Jersey	2
North Carolina	1
Ohio	3
Oklahoma	1
Texas	2
Washington	2

Up to Present Congress
The reason the matter of reapportionment is felt to be of such particular interest at the present time is that unless a solution is found before the present Congress goes out

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Principal, Dickson Kewin, A. R. D. A., F. R. E. S., Autumn Course in the Art of the Theatre Commences Sept. 7. Particulars on application. CLASSICAL AND PRIVATE TUITION. Staff of skilled instructors. 449 Yonge St., Toronto (Phone King, 6801)

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says: Call TRINITY 0812
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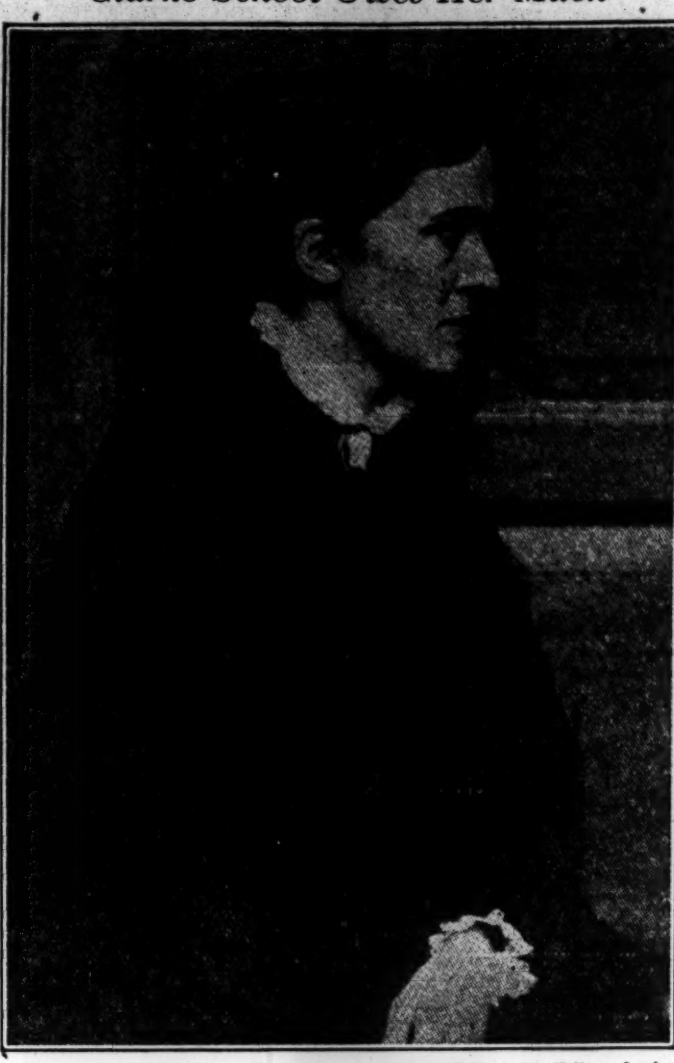
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Dinner Sets

Ireland adds new beauty to her linens with these two-toned Dinner Sets. Modernistic damask patterns are clearly outlined on the soft, pastel tinted grounds. Sets of one cloth and six napkins at \$15.95 up.

Yonge and Queen Streets
FOURTH FLOOR
The Robert Simpson Company
TORONTO

Clarke School Owes Her Much



DR. CAROLINE A. YALE
In Her Active Years as Director of the Clarke School for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass.

of office the new Congress will face all the difficulties of reaching an agreement in aggravated and magnified form. This is clear when it is considered that an increase of membership on the basis of the 1920 census of 483 would have satisfied every state, without decreasing any delegation; whereas a similar method of resolving the difficulty on the basis of the anticipated 1930 returns, will mean a House swollen to 535 members, 100 more than at present.

The present reapportionment bill, over which debate has centered, would break the deadlock of 1930 in advance. It permits the future Congress to act on the matter whenever it desires and in any way that it desires, but it provides that in case no action is taken, that the reapportionment of seats shall go into effect automatically through a mathematical apportionment to be made by an executive commission without an increase in the present House membership.

Effect on Elections
Sponsors of the reapportionment bill have stressed the injustice now being done to areas that do not have fair representation in Congress. Other arguments have been advanced, particularly the serious one put forth before the recent presidential campaign, referring to the possibility of a close election, in which case either candidate might have been put in office through the electoral votes of states not entitled to them.

In 1910 the population of the country was 91,000,000. In 1930 it is expected to be 125,000,000. It is an increase of well over 30,000,000 persons, of whom no account has been taken in re-dividing the membership of the House. California is the state affected most adversely. Under the Constitution, every man and woman is supposed to have equal representation, with certain restrictions, in the lower house. Yet owing to the failure to reapportion, combined with rapid growth, a situation like that in Los Angeles is typical.

Today this city has the same basis of representation as it did in 1910, when it had population of 200,000. Today the city has 1,500,000 persons, with 1,500,000 probable by 1930. Los Angeles County may reach 3,000,000 by 1930. This area sends only two representatives to Congress, whereas Iowa, with 2,500,000 people, has 11 members.

Shirley Scatters
Golden Chuckles
for Coolidge Fund

(Continued from Page 1)
smiles were like little handfuls of gold that she scattered lavishly over men and women who had been sedate and conventional until she came into the room.

For Louis K. Liggett the associative complications of the Republican National Committee had apparently receded to nothing as he leaned forward over the table to catch Shirley's eye and exchange smiles with her as she tossed her straight-cut hair above her blue frock.

Channing H. Cox, one-time Governor of the Commonwealth, nodded understandingly at Shirley and Shirley laughed back at him, her feet tirelessly moving to music not given to the feet of people whose ears serve them well.

Dr. Nelson, sitting sideways in his chair, his left hand stroking the little pointed beard, made a sentence with his lips for Shirley and Shirley tossed her golden smile back at him across the room.

Shirley Pinner the Test
Then Miss Vivian Tilley brought out baskets, filled with bright things, balls of yarn, a dazling scarlet fish, a splendid cow, a gay rubber ball, and Shirley, reading Miss Tilley's lips for the test, matched the things with the motions of lips as she learned to do in the brief weeks of her stay at Clarke School. When she was right she laughed joyously at Miss Tilley and Miss Tilley laughed back at her, and the little feet danced to the music unheard by those who watched, and they knew in their hearts that, when March comes, somehow the fund will have been fully subscribed.

Perhaps no man the country over better than Dr. Nelson could have been selected to more perfectly have embodied the several viewpoints from which the public should consider the problem. He is a small gray man, in gray clothes, who makes delicate sensitive gestures, is quick to whimsical humor, full of generosity and kindness, keen in his concept of something richer than mere formalized education, and of abundant sympathy and understanding for the strange dilemma of those who are

handicapped through no one's fault, but whom research and education and patience and optimism can give a place of their own as invaluable assets in society.

One moment Dr. Nelson was the college president, saying with vigorous conviction, "larger funds for colleges like mine can wait until the meagre resources available for tackling the great and common problem of education for those so inexplicably handicapped have been suitably increased." Now his words were doubly tinged with the accent of Oxford and the gentle burr of his native Doune in Scotland. He said:

Speaks for Justice as Neighbor
"It is not a matter of coming to the aid of a well-meaning little institution on top of a hill in western Massachusetts; it is a question of giving to the deaf some slight fraction of the educational advantages this country lavishes on the normal child."

And then he was a neighbor of the School. He stuffed his hands down into his back pockets, and his little pointed beard and his imperious eyes and the tilt of his head made him curiously to resemble an engraving of the older Velasquez.

"You see," he said, "I speak also as a neighbor to the Clarke School. I look out of my windows and see children coming there from all over the country; it is no use to say 'But why do they come to Massachusetts? Why don't their own states take care of them?' Their own states do, to some extent, but those states might not be able to do anything at all for them if Clarke School had not shown the way in the early days."

Then, President Nelson told a little of the history of the school which was founded in 1867 by act of the Massachusetts Legislature, the pioneer school for teaching deaf children to speak and read the lips, named for John Clarke of Northampton who made its opening possible by giving \$300,000.

He did not say, but everyone knew that it was at Clarke School that Grace Goodhue taught deaf children to understand the talk of other people, and while she was doing that, Calvin Coolidge became acquainted with her and their mutual, continuing interest in and solitude for the school brought about what he called "the extraordinary effect of Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, lending their names to the fund."

CAPITAL PENALTY OPPONENTS CITE GAINS IN YEAR

Education of Legislators on
Changed Public Opinion
Advocated in Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Sentiment throughout the United States favoring the abolition of capital punishment has increased decidedly in strength and influence during the last year, according to a report on several conferences held in western states just issued by the League to Abolish Capital Punishment.

The "uselessness, inequality and liability to error" of capital sentences, the report said, are the chief reasons contributing to the general recognition why their abolition is a practical and most desirable reform.

Conference of Workers
"After conferring with the workers for the abolition of capital punishment in all western campaigning states, we feel the position of our opponents has changed," Miss Vivian Pierce, executive secretary of the league, said in making the report.

"We are near success because the abolition of the capital penalty is now regarded as a practical reform. Public opinion is still far ahead of the legislators of the states. But all socially-minded men and women now realize that crime is not being curbed by capital punishment."

Publicity for New Viewpoint
She declared that publicity should be given to the new viewpoint which public opinion is adopting toward crime and its punishment so that law-making bodies might avail themselves of the information. "Legislators in many states still view crime and punishment as did the lawmakers of 100 years ago," she said.

The report reviewed the situation in Ohio, Indiana, Colorado, California and Washington and declared that these states will conduct campaigns during the coming year looking toward the abolition of capital punishment.

A joint conference of the eastern campaigning states, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, will be held in New York early in 1929, it said.

RADIO ACT VIOLATED.
ASSOCIATION CHARGES
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Radio Protective Association has filed a formal complaint with the Radio Commission asking the revocation of all broadcasting and communication licenses held by the Radio Corporation of America, the Radio Marine Corporation of America, the National Broadcasting Company, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the United Fruit Company, the Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The complaint charged that the companies mentioned were violating section 2 of the Radio Act, which makes it unlawful for any company interested in any radio station licensed under that law to own or control any assets of any telephone or other wire company.

12,000,000 RADIO SETS
USED IN UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Radio Commission outlined to Congress in its annual report a year of widespread and intensive activity in the field of radio, ranging from the complete reallocation of all broadcast stations to surveys showing that approximately 12,000,000 receiving sets are serving 40,000,000 persons in the United States.

The commission, the report said, proceeding under the Davis amendment to the Radio Act, after months of study and hearings set up a framework for the new allocations which the majority of the commission members believe provides excellent radio reception on 80 per cent of the 90 channels available for use in the United States.

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Visit the New Cafe-Restaurant and Baiting Salons on the Top Floor, reached by the Lift at the Victoria Arcade, Entrance in Gildford Street.

House of Pioneer on Niagara River Erected in 1678

Anniversary of Building of
First White Man's Home
Observed at Lewiston

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The 250th anniversary of the erection of the first white man's house on the banks of the Niagara River was celebrated Dec. 16 in the little village of Lewiston, a few miles below the falls of the Niagara.

Here 2½ centuries ago a group of Frenchmen from the party of the Chevalier Rene Robert LaSalle devoted three days to erection of a storehouse, surrounded by palisades. The group included the missionary, Louis Hennepin, and was commanded by the Sieur de la Motte. It had been sent out by La Salle from Ft. Frontenac to build a vessel above the falls, in which explorations of the Great Lakes were to be made.

They brought a brigantine loaded with goods for trade up the lower Niagara as far as the point where Lewiston now stands. After exploring on foot the territory of the Canadian side above the falls, they returned to the brigantine and built the storehouse.

No further settlements were made until 1798, when Lewiston was recognized as the suitable site for a town on the lower Niagara. The first permanent settlers came in 1800.

The town was burned, with the exception of four houses, when the British raided the Niagara frontier in 1812. These four dwellings still stand today, one being occupied by R. Lindsay Murray, former national tennis champion. The settlement was incorporated as a village in 1822.

Now it is a peaceful community, visited each year by thousands of tourists who find its historic and scenic spots attractive.

MORRISON PRIZE AWARDED
NEW YORK (AP)—At the annual dinner of the York Academy of Sciences, Dec. 17 the A. Kresy Morrison prize of \$500 was awarded to B. P. Gorham of the Harvard Observatory and Donald H. Menzel, of the Lick Observatory, for their thesis on "subatomic energy and stellar radiation."

PEARSON SUCCESSOR DELAYED
NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad postponed action on choosing a successor to Edward J. Pearson. Only routine business was transacted. Another meeting will be held here on Jan. 8.

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We have extensive and well-equipped gentlemen's departments.

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There is the beautifully appointed restaurant. Music in the afternoon.

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But "Tugela" Clothes are real clothing for real boys. They romp without ripping, keep their tailored character through all the unscheduled bustle of a boy's worst day. A mother with an expert knowledge of tailoring could not choose firmer cloths, nor fashion them more wisely to a boy's needs.

The word "Tugela" covers a wide range of cloths in suits, overcoats and raincoats for critical young men of from 7 to 18 years. There is a "Tugela" Clothier in your city.

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send them home"

Walking past the long row of bundling tables, where the different "family washes" are collected and neatly folded, we often feel like keeping some of them to put in our show case. Flat wear and body clothes, ready to put on, look as if they had just come from the manufacturer. Frankly, we are proud of the work we do here and know that our customers are also, because they often take the trouble to tell us so. We have five different kinds of family wash service from which you may choose. Let us explain them to you and tell you of our moderate charges. Phone us today.

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Dinner Sets

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Simplicity of design means better *P*ERFORMANCE

"MAKE it better—make it simpler" has always been the keynote of Ford engineering and manufacturing methods. This policy has been carried forward to its highest, fullest expression in the new Ford.

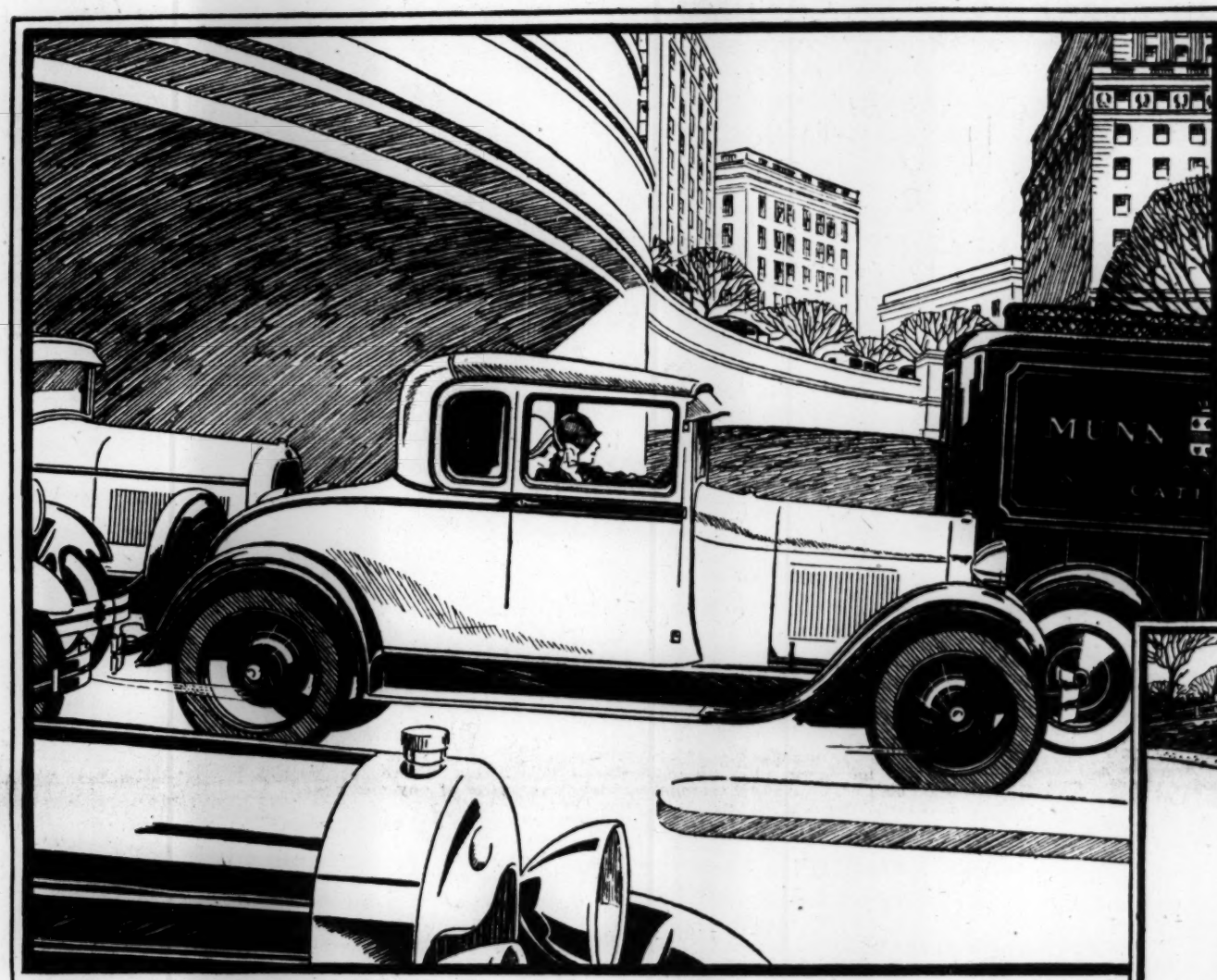
You see evidence of a carefully planned simplicity of design the instant you lift the hood. Its value becomes increasingly apparent when you drive the new Ford.

Smoothness, quick acceleration, remarkable hill-climbing ability, speed of 55 to 65 miles an hour—all these are brought to you in the new Ford without sacrificing economy and reliability. The whole tendency is to give you the most performance with the least machinery.

This applies not only to the engine but to every detail of the electrical, ignition, cooling, lubrication and fuel systems. The engine itself is but one part of a motor car.

An example of Ford simplicity of design

Take the engine lubrication system. It is a combination of pump, splash and gravity feed and is unusually reliable and effective. There is but one movable part—the pump.



The new Ford Coupe is distinguished by the trim sturdiness of its lines and beautiful colors. An unusually good choice for the woman driver because it is so reliable, safe and easy to control. The Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield is an important safety feature.

Everywhere you go, you note the smooth speed, power and acceleration of the new Ford—its alert, capable performance in traffic, on hills and on the open road. It has set a new standard for a low-priced car.



From valve chamber down, the entire flow of oil is as simple in principle as water running downhill. Ford design and Ford manufacturing methods have made it trouble-free. The only thing for you to do is to see that the oil level never falls below low (L).

Only one high-tension cable in ignition system

This same trouble-saving simplicity of design is shown also in the Ford ignition system, which reflects much that is new in mechanical design.

A particularly unique feature is the elimination of high-tension cables from the distributor to the spark-plugs, these connections being made by means of thin bronze springs. There is but one high-tension cable and this connects the coil on the dash with the distributor.

The distributor head itself is water-proof and has been specially designed to prevent short circuits from rain, snow, etc.

Another exclusive Ford development is shown in the construction of the housing of the steering gear mechanism. This is made of three steel forgings, electrically welded together.

The housing is then electrically welded to the steering column, thus making a one-piece steel unit.

Many other vital parts of the new Ford are also electrically welded, permitting the use of steel forgings instead of stampings or castings and giving greater simplicity and strength than if several parts were riveted or bolted together.

More steel forgings, in fact, are used in the new Ford than in almost any other car, regardless of price.

All six brakes are silent and fully enclosed

Equally important to good performance is the design of the brakes on the new Ford. The six-brake system is unusually safe, reliable and effective because both the four-wheel service brakes and the separate emergency or parking brakes are of the mechanical, internal-expanding type, with all braking surfaces fully enclosed for protection against water, sand, dirt and grease.

For many years this has been recognized as the ideal combination. It is now brought to you on the new Ford because a simple, easy way has been found to accommodate two sets of full internal brakes in a two-in-one brake drum of great strength on the rear wheels.

A further improvement is effected by the self-centering feature of the four-wheel brakes—an exclusive Ford development. Through this construction,

the entire surface of the shoe is brought in contact with the drum the instant you press your foot on the brake pedal. This prevents screeching and howling and makes the Ford brakes unusually silent.

Such simplicity of design is not easy to achieve. Yet it is the first essential of good performance in a low-priced car.

It is made possible only through Ford manufacturing and production methods and the experience gained in making more than fifteen million automobiles.

Back of the new Ford is a larger purpose than the making or selling of a motor car. It is to bring the benefits of modern, economical transportation to all the people and to help every motorist get the greatest possible use from his car over the longest period of time at a minimum of trouble and expense. That is the reason for the value that has been put into the new Ford. That is the reason for its outstanding performance.



FEATURES OF THE NEW FORD CAR

Beautiful low lines

Choice of colors

Remarkable acceleration

Smoothness at all speeds

55 to 65 miles an hour

Silent, mechanical internal-expanding six-brake system, with all braking surfaces fully enclosed

Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers

Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield

Reliability and economy

Prices of the new Ford—Roadster, \$450; Phaeton, \$460; Tudor Sedan, \$495; Business Coupe, \$495; Coupe, \$550; Sport Coupe, with rumble seat, \$550; Fordor Sedan, \$625. (All prices F. O. B. Detroit.)

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of World

HIGHEST SCORE
IN TEST CRICKETEngland Runs Up Total of
636 When Play Closed
at Sydney

SYDNEY—Today England's first innings closed with the enormous total of 636 runs, the highest ever recorded in test matches, and Australia, batting for the second time, lost a wicket for 38. The home cricketers now require 244 runs to save them from defeat by a margin of an innings in the second game of the present series. While the Englishmen set up a team record, W. R. Hammond, 201 not out at the end of yesterday's play, did not succeed in passing R. E. Foster's individual high-scoring record of 287 for England in 1903.

Hammond's stay at the wicket terminated when he made 251, which is only two less than the whole Australian side made in its first innings. His score is the second highest ever obtained in any test match. He himself has never reached three figures in such a game before.

Larwood Hits 43
When the fourth day's play started today, Larwood was Hammond's partner. The "demon" bowler gave another proof of all-round ability by hitting 43 in impressive fashion. Geary, who followed, left most of the scoring to Hammond, and it was not long before, amid scenes of great enthusiasm, the Gloucestershire star reached 250. By then everybody was eagerly discussing the prospects of his beating Foster's record.

But history was not to be made in this way for England's score of 498 the fall from Ironmouge's hand reared briskly and hit Hammond's leg and passed into the wicket. Needless to say, the batsman received a great ovation as he returned to the pavilion. For 7 hours and 40 minutes he had been scoring with ease and perfect timing, showing particular partiality for driving to the offside. His hitting, magnificent in ease and perfect in timing, is likely to be remembered at Sydney for many a long day.

Tate Makes 25 Runs
Tate was the next man in and he put on 25 runs before the veteran Blackie and Duckworth, who took his place, dug himself in so carefully that "barbarians" began with loud criticism. They felt, apparently that it was not necessary for England to be cautious any longer. In the first innings the batsmen lashed out more freely, however, and a burst of quick scoring was preceded by Geary's dismissal for 66 in the same manner as Tate. England then needed only nine more runs to establish a fresh record, the best previously held by Australia's 600 at Melbourne in 1925.

White was dismissed by Oldfield off Hendry for 29. Duckworth carried for 29 and England's innings closed at 636 runs in 11 hours. The spectators' hopes of seeing an Australian victory in the second innings were speedily dimmed by the loss of a valuable wicket before a run had been scored.

Y. Richardson mistimed the ball from Tate in the first over and knocked up an easy catch to Hendry at the short leg. Hendry and Woodall then settled down to bat in the most cautious order. If the ball was not exactly on the wicket they left it alone and if it was on the wicket they simply covered it with the bat. Even so, another wicket nearly fell. Woodfull hitting the ball from Tate down to the top of the stumps without disturbing the bats.

If ever slow play was justified it was now and neither of the batsmen bought runs in a period before the play closed—earlier than expected on account of bad light—with Australia's second innings score of 39 for one wicket.

COCHRANE IS LEADING
JACOB SCHAEFER 615

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—After playing two blocks of their 4500-point 182 ball-line billiard match here, the Canadian Cochrane has led 615 points on Jacob Schaefer, the score being 800 to 185. The Canadian billiard found Cochrane running 400 in 14 innings while Schaefer was accumulating 182. Cochrane had a high run of 110, while Schaefer's best was 36. The block by innings:

W. R. Cochrane—51 47 231—400.
Grand total—800. Average—14.8-18.
Jacob Schaefer—3 0—182. Grand total—185. Average—10-15-17.

HARVARD ELECTS ALDRICH
R. C. Aldrich '21 of Barre, N. Y., was today elected captain of the Harvard varsity cross-country team for next year. He finished fifth in the Harvard-Yale dual meet this fall and was forty-ninth in the annual intercollegiate A. A. A. championship race. He and R. G. Hodges '31 were the only runners on the varsity team this fall who were not seniors.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS
University Club 4, Harvard 3.
M. I. T. 5, Norwich 0.

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Busy Season for
Indoor Track MenAthletic Union Announces
List of 20 Meets Within
Radius of Two Months

NEW YORK (AP)—A busy season for the indoor track men of the United States is forecast when the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States announced a schedule of 20 important track and field meets, 10 in New York, four in Brooklyn, two in Boston, two in Newark and one each in Chicago and Philadelphia.

Although most of the big fixtures are scheduled for February, the season will get off to a good start next month with such attractions as the Columbus Council K. of C. and Brooklyn College meets, both in Brooklyn, and the William C. Prout memorial games at the New Boston Garden.

Then in February come such big events as the Boston A. A. Milrose A. A. Meadowbrook Club and Illinois A. A. game featuring the winter track and field games of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. Later in the month, New York also is the scene of the N. Y. A. C. meet and the national indoor championships, while the Intercollegiate A. A. title is contested between the New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively.

March 2—Intercollegiate A. A. title game, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. March 3—Oscola Club, New York; 2—Boston A. A., Boston; 7—Newark A. A., Newark; 13—Brooklyn College, Brooklyn; 26—Newington Turn Society, Brooklyn; 26—Second Masonic District, New York; 26—William C. Prout Memorial, Boston; 31—St. Joseph's Catholic Club, New York.

March 2—Intercollegiate A. A. title game, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. March 3—Oscola Club, New York; 2—Boston A. A., Boston; 7—Newark A. A., Newark; 13—Brooklyn College, Brooklyn; 26—Newington Turn Society, Brooklyn; 26—Second Masonic District, New York; 26—William C. Prout Memorial, Boston; 31—St. Joseph's Catholic Club, New York.

March 2—Intercollegiate A. A. title game, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. March 3—Oscola Club, New York; 2—Boston A. A., Boston; 7—Newark A. A., Newark; 13—Brooklyn College, Brooklyn; 26—Newington Turn Society, Brooklyn; 26—Second Masonic District, New York; 26—William C. Prout Memorial, Boston; 31—St. Joseph's Catholic Club, New York.

March 2—Intercollegiate A. A. title game, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. March 3—Oscola Club, New York; 2—Boston A. A., Boston; 7—Newark A. A., Newark; 13—Brooklyn College, Brooklyn; 26—Newington Turn Society, Brooklyn; 26—Second Masonic District, New York; 26—William C. Prout Memorial, Boston; 31—St. Joseph's Catholic Club, New York.

March 2—Intercollegiate A. A. title game, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. March 3—Oscola Club, New York; 2—Boston A. A., Boston; 7—Newark A. A., Newark; 13—Brooklyn College, Brooklyn; 26—Newington Turn Society, Brooklyn; 26—Second Masonic District, New York; 26—William C. Prout Memorial, Boston; 31—St. Joseph's Catholic Club, New York.

March 2—Intercollegiate A. A. title game, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. March 3—Oscola Club, New York; 2—Boston A. A., Boston; 7—Newark A. A., Newark; 13—Brooklyn College, Brooklyn; 26—Newington Turn Society, Brooklyn; 26—Second Masonic District, New York; 26—William C. Prout Memorial, Boston; 31—St. Joseph's Catholic Club, New York.

March 2—Intercollegiate A. A. title game, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. March 3—Oscola Club, New York; 2—Boston A. A., Boston; 7—Newark A. A., Newark; 13—Brooklyn College, Brooklyn; 26—Newington Turn Society, Brooklyn; 26—Second Masonic District, New York; 26—William C. Prout Memorial, Boston; 31—St. Joseph's Catholic Club, New York.

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March 2—Intercollegiate A. A. title game, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. March 3—Oscola Club, New York; 2—Boston A. A., Boston; 7—Newark A. A., Newark; 13—Brooklyn College, Brooklyn; 26—Newington Turn Society, Brooklyn; 26—Second Masonic District, New York; 26—William C. Prout Memorial, Boston; 31—St. Joseph's Catholic Club, New York.

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PITTSBURGH'S FIVE
DOWNS OHIO STATEIs Panthers' First Victory in
West in Five GamesSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBUS, O.—The University of Pittsburgh basketball team won its way to a 34-to-26 victory over the Ohio State University quintet here Monday night in one of the fastest games ever played on the local floor. The Buckeyes took the lead in the game, scoring three points and then the Panthers scored nine in a row and never were in danger thereafter.

That the game was a hard-fought and close-guarding affair can be seen by scanning the figures of the game. At the end of the first half the score stood 11 to 9 in favor of Pittsburgh. During the half, however, Ohio State could garner only three goals from the field and three free goals while Pittsburgh was able to cage five baskets and four fouls. The Buckeyes never threatened after the start of the game and the nearest they came to scoring was a three-point shot by Hyatt '30, stood out. He caged five field goals and one foul goal for a total of 11 points. Not far behind was Milton Cohen '31, who accounted for 10 points with five field goals.

The Ohio State scoring star was G. A. Vandyke '29, who scored three field goals and two foul goals for a total of eight points. The Pittsburgh team was the smarter of the two and at times had the Buckeyes completely baffled. In the Panthers' invasion of the West the Buckeye game was their only victory, as they previously lost four games in a row to other Western Conference teams. The Buckeyes are idle until Jan. 2 when they meet the University of North Carolina five at times had the Buckeyes completely baffled. In the Panthers' invasion of the West the Buckeye game was their only victory, as they previously lost four games in a row to other Western Conference teams. The Buckeyes are idle until Jan. 2 when they meet the University of North Carolina five at times had the Buckeyes completely baffled. In the Panthers' invasion of the West the Buckeye game was their only victory, as they previously lost four games in a row to other Western Conference teams. 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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MARTIN TROPHY COMPETITION

Princeton Club Players Have a Field Day in Second Round

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Princeton Club players enjoyed a field day in the playing of the second round of the Yale Club Invitation squash tennis for the Clyde Martin Trophy. Monday afternoon, when five of the 16 places in the third round were filled by members of the team from the Princeton Club. Harold R. Mixsell led off as the senior member, followed in turn by Arnold Wood Jr., the junior member, and by Armin W. Riley. But it was the two remaining winners that furnished the sensations. First, Stuart M. Sperry, still in the Class B ranks, defeated Burdett H. O'Connor, No. 1 in the national ranking, and then Gavin Brackenridge, who has resumed play after a year's leave, not being ranked last year, scored over Edward R. Loran, the winner of the national fall scratch tourney, and the finalist in the Princeton Club invitation, who stands sixth in the list.

Besides the Princeton Club survivors, the other members of the 16 included four from Columbia University Club, headed by the national champion, Rowland B. Haines, two each from Harvard Club and Yale Club, and a single representative of the other three clubs in the Class A league, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, New York Athletic Club, and Crescent Athletic Club. Most of their victories were expected, with the exception of the defeat of H. Victor Crawford, of the home club, at the hands of E. G. McLaughlin of the Columbia University Club, who is only recently out of the Class C ranks, while Crawford has been a member of several Yale Club teams in Class A.

Several of the first 16 players listed in the draw were unable to appear, including Thomas R. Loran, former national champion; Otis L. Guernsey, the former football star, and W. Murray Lee, of the Columbia Club, who defeated R. Earl Fink on Saturday. But the strength of the survivors gives great promise of hard struggles in the remaining rounds. The summary:

FIRST ROUND
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., won from O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, by default.

SECOND ROUND
Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15-10, 15-12.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated F. M. Kirkland, New York A. C., 15-11, 15-6.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-12.

Stuart M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., 15-13, 15-6.

J. L. Kerkel, Columbia U. C., defeated Dale Stevens, Yale Club, 15-11, 15-8.

D. Kennedy, Columbia U. C., defeated E. W. Kleiner, Crescent A. C., 15-13, 15-5.

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., 15-10, 15-6.

J. C. Trudwell, Crescent A. C., defeated Gardner Hiron, Columbia U. C., 15-10, 15-6.

F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., won from W. M. Lee, Columbia U. C., by default.

E. H. Hemmaway, Harvard Club, won from Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, by default.

Clarence Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated E. R. Loran, Crescent A. C., 15-10, 15-12.

McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, 15-10, 15-11.

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, won from T. R. Coward, Princeton Club, by default.

W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 7-15, 15-7, 15-12.

CARDINALS BUY HANEY
ST. LOUIS (P)—Fred J. Haney, third baseman, has been purchased from the Indianapolis American Association team, Clarence Lloyd, secretary of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, announced. No other players were involved. Haney led the association with stolen bases with 43 last year and was tied for the lead in triples with 16. He was second in sacrifices. It will make Haney's fourth appearance in the majors, as he has been with Detroit and Boston in the American and Chicago in the National. He went up to the Tigers in 1925, staying until after the 1925 season, when he was traded to Boston, where he stayed during 1926 and part of 1927, being sent to Chicago, who sent him to Indianapolis.

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"A KERMATH ALWAYS RUNS"

Japanese Developing Stars in Swimming

JOHN WEISSMULLER of the Illinois Athletic Club, world's greatest sprint swimmer, has returned from his trip to Japan, "The Japanese are going wild about swimming," said Weissmuller, "and they will have to be reckoned with more seriously at future Olympic Games. They won the world's breast-stroke championship at Amsterdam last summer, and they are developing stars at all styles of strokes. Most of their development has come within the last four or five years. They have many beautiful pools, all of recent construction. Japanese women, unlike American women, are not taking to the water. I didn't see one Japanese girl swimming during my entire stay."

NINE ARE MADE LIFE MEMBERS OF CLUB

NEWPORT, R. I. (P)—Nine prominent summer residents of this city were made life members of the Ida Lewis Yacht Club at an organization meeting of the club here. They were Arthur C. James, Frazier Jelke, Albert E. Tower, Oliver G. Jennings and Franklin L. Hutton of New York; William H. Vanderbilt of Portsmouth, John N. Brown and Lordland Spencer of Newport and Marsden J. Perry Jr. of Providence.

The new club is the outgrowth of the Narragansett Bay Motorboat Regatta Association, which has held national regattas here the last two summers. James bought the old Ida Lewis Lighthouse from the Government for use as a clubhouse. The lighthouse was named for Ida Lewis, who gained world-wide fame years ago for the number of lives she rescued while acting as lighthouse keeper.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

W. T. L. For Asst. Pts.
Vancouver 6 1 2 17 12 13
Seattle 4 0 4 17 12 13
Portland 3 1 5 14 20 7
Victoria 2 1 8 18 6

RESULT MONDAY
Vancouver 1, Portland 0 (overtime).

VANCOUVER ADDS TO LEAD
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—After 69 minutes of scoreless play, Sanderson finally scored by Timmins, goalie, and the Vancouver Lions defeated the Portland Buckaroos in Pacific Coast Hockey League game here Monday night, 1 to 0.

The victory put Vancouver five points ahead of the second-place Seattle team.

at home—
New York
Newark
Buffalo
Minneapolis
Baltimore
Louisville
San Francisco
Little Rock
Jacksonville
St. Louis
Atlanta
Salt Lake City
Denver
New Orleans
Galveston
Chicago
Washington
Los Angeles
Montreal
Pittsburgh
Brooklyn
Columbus

abroad—
Paris
Berlin
Brussels
Florence
Vienna
Tokio
Kobe
Kyoto
Shanghai
Hongkong
London
Frankfort
Rome

Christmas gifts by cable and telegraph carry the holiday spirit all over the world

Whether it's a "Joyeux Noel" or a "Frohes Weihnachtsfest" to go across the water, or a "Merry Christmas" for the folks in Iowa, you can have your shopping done for you, the gift wrapped, name enclosed, and the package delivered on time for Christmas.

It's not too late to send gifts to distant places if you do it this way. Jordan's service reaches the far corners of the earth. Our foreign offices and American connections are at your disposal for last-minute gift shopping.

here's how:

All you have to do is to see or telephone Miss Williams, our shopping counsellor, second floor main store. Tell her what you want and what you want to pay for it, give the name and address, and—leave the rest to her. There is no charge for this service. You pay only the cost of the article plus the cost of the message.

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BOSTON

LAYTON HAS A CLOSE BATTLE

E. R. Greenleaf Also Wins by Only a Slight Margin in Billiards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Both United States champions sought their second victories today in the double round of the championship billiard tournaments at Orchestra Hall here. Each had close struggles on their first appearances. J. M. Layton of St. Louis, Mo., defeated G. L. Copulos of Detroit, 56 to 45 in 47 innings in the three cushion tournament, and E. R. Greenleaf of New York defeated Pasquale Natalie of Baltimore, 125 to 104 in 56 innings. Layton and Copulos kept a large crowd glued to its seats until 12:30 a. m. The champion led by small margins up to 30, after which he stretched the difference to 10 points, 37 to 27 in 30 innings. Then the Detroit player came to bat with a high run of 11 to take the lead for the first time. Thereafter they traded the lead back and forth by innings, with Copulos making many fine cuts to snare and Layton getting those that opened up. The score by innings:
J. M. Layton—2 3 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 3 0 1
2 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 3 0 2 1 0
2 0 4 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 1—50. Innings—48. High run—4. Safeties—5.
G. L. Copulos—0 3 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 1 1
0 2 4 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 2 0
2 2 4 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 2 0
47. High run—11. Safeties—2. Reference—C. H. McMillan.

W. F. Hoppe of New York, the world's 18.1 ballline champion, defeated Otto Reisel of Philadelphia, former United States three-cushion champion, in the first carom game, 50 to 35 in 33 frames. They battled on even terms for 30 innings, playing much defensive billiards. Here Hoppe began to find better lines to shoot at and he gathered in the caroms steadily thereafter. He stretched a lead of 25 to 20 up to 35 to 26 in the next 10 frames and then widened his margin to the finish. The score by innings:
W. F. Hoppe—1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 1 0
1 1 0 0 2 1 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 4 0 0 2
1 3 0 0 2 0 4 3 0 4 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 1—50. Innings—53. High run—4. Safeties—3.
Otto Reisel—0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 2 1
0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1
1 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—35. Innings—53. High run—3. Safeties—1.

It was a battle of scratches and comedy that Greenleaf won from Natalie. The latter, as in previous big tests, was a little bit self-conscious, but he pocketed a lot of balls when he got started. Greenleaf, on the other hand, showed very little of his championship stroke after he ran 41 in the tenth frame—and the match lasted 36. Natalie sacrificed 42 balls by scratching and still gave the champion a good contest near the finish. Two double scratches cost him 16 and he made 10 other scratches. Greenleaf

also was set back 16 by consecutive scratching. The score by innings:
Pasquale Natalie—6 x 6 x 3 10 x 1 x
13 x 11 x 2 x 0 14 x 15 x 2 x 8 x x
0 3 9 5 13 25 x 20 4 7—104. Innings—36. High run—20. Double scratches—2. Penalty—22 off. Other scratches—10.
E. R. Greenleaf—0 0 x x 27 25 41 x
22 15 x 25 x 14 x x 25 x 2 x 5 x x 0 4
0 0 x x 10 0 0 11—125. Innings—56. High run—41. Double scratch—1. Penalty—16 off. Other scratches—5.

R. I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., former champion, opened the tourneys with a long-drawn victory over Erwin Rudolph of Chicago, another former champion, 125 to 114 in 21 frames. Rudolph had come from behind to take the lead, 105 to 99, when a second consecutive scratch cost him a penalty of 16 off. The champion had just run 42, his second of the match, when his slip occurred. Taberski played his usual cautious game, losing only four points on scratches, and running 43 to take the lead in the twelfth frame. After Rudolph's double scratch he made short work of it with runs of 17 and 11. The score by innings:
P. I. Taberski—13 x 0 2 1 x 1 x 10
17 48 11 x 0 x 17 x 0 11—125. Innings—21. High run—43. Scratches—4 off.
Erwin Rudolph—42 0 10 11 x 3 x 10
10 x x x 42 x 11 x 16 x 2 x 5 x 0 4
0 10 x x 42 x 11 x 16 x 2 x 5 x 0 4
2 Double x loss 16 for second consecutive scratch. Other scratches 6 off. Reference—J. Q. Orr.

Senators and Red Sox May Well Be Proud of Their Defensives

Washington Has Best Fielding Team in American League With Boston One Point Behind—Kamm Wins Honors for Fifth Straight Time

Chicago at third base is the most impressive in the circuit, for he won out at his position in fielding for the fifth straight season and his average of .377 was second highest in his career. Joseph Sewell won his second straight honors at shortstop. In the outfield, Sam West of Washington was the only recruit to win fielding honors in the league.

Washington had only one of the leading fielders, West, while Boston had only one, Todd. However, Charles S. Myer, who was runner-up to Kamm at third base, was a Boston player, and Walter Gerber, shortstop for Boston, finished third at his position.

GIANTS CONTROL BRIDGEPORT
NEW YORK (P)—The New York National League Baseball Club, through Secretary J. J. Tierney, has announced the purchase of a controlling interest in the Bridgeport club of the Eastern League. Hans Lobert, former infielder, who has been on the Giants' coaching staff, will be installed as manager for the 1929 season. Mr. Tierney indicated that the Bridgeport interests from whom the controlling share was purchased would continue to be represented by Frederick Boos, as club president.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. NOTRE DAME
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (P)—Ernest B. Cozens, graduate manager of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, has announced that University of Pennsylvania would meet University of Notre Dame on the football field in 1930 and 1931. No date for either game was set, but they probably will be played in October, the first contest in Philadelphia and the second in South Bend. The games are subject to the ratification of the athletic council at Pennsylvania.

ANNAPOLIS VS. DENISON
ANNAPOLIS, Md. (P)—Coach Edson C. Rupp of Denison University has announced that he had received a telegram from A. W. Ingram, football coach at the United States Naval Academy, saying the Navy would play Denison Sept. 28, 1929, at Annapolis. This game will be the second between Annapolis and an Ohio college next year as the Midlows came to Columbus for a game with Ohio State University.

MC CONAHE ELECTED CAPTAIN
LINCOLN, Neb. (P)—Robert McConaha has been elected captain of the 1929 Nebraska Wesleyan University football team. McConaha is a junior in the college and played right end on the football team this fall.

KETTLE ELECTED CAPTAIN
SIOUX CITY (P)—Fletcher Kettle, of Correctionville, sophomore halfback, has been elected captain of the 1929 football team. Kettle played right halfback last year and was one of the team's best players.

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HOCKEY NOTES

SPRAGUE CLEGGHORN'S Newark Bulldogs are to play six games in the Madison Square Garden. The club is forced to play its home games away until the Newark rink is finished, and the six scheduled for the New York rink are three with Boston, two with Philadelphia and one with Springfield. It is expected that New York fans will welcome the chance to see the Canadian-American Hockey League teams in their city.

Providence may use Armand Mondou, center, in the game against Boston Thursday night, since Canadians have not yet taken him. It seems as though the matter is not certain yet.

Jack Arbour, defenseman of the Toronto Maple Leafs, secured in the Herberle deal with Detroit last season, has been sold to London of the Can-pro League.

It seems like wasted talent to have a major-league goalie like Harold L. Winkler scoring shutout victories in the American Hockey Association. Since arriving in Minneapolis he has shut out Duluth on two occasions, and the Tulsa team has scored from fifth place to third. Samuel Timmins, the goalie Winkler is replacing, has gone to Portland of the Pacific Coast League. Timmins played for Winnipeg last year.

Jack Hughes, former Kenora and Selkirk hockey player and coach of the University of Manitoba sextet that won the Allan Cup last year, will referee in the American Hockey Association after the first of the year.

According to the Boston Arena management, the Tigers, Canadian-American Hockey League team, have played to 25,889 paid spectators in the six home games this season. That is much higher than last year, and yet Boston has a new ice rink, the Boston Garden, which is drawing some 15,000 average per Bruin game.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES
Loyola 18, North Dakota 13.
Pittsburgh 34, Ohio State 25.
Middlebury 25, Haverford 21.

CREIGHTON ELECTS ROMBOUGH
OMAHA, Neb. (P)—Floyd Rombough of Minneapolis, Minn., has been elected captain of the 1929 Creighton University football team. Rombough has played the last two years in the Blue-Jay backfield. The last season, at fullback, he was Creighton's chief ground gainer.

BOSTON & MAINE ORDERS
Boston & Maine Railroad has purchased 200 steel coal cars of 20-ton capacity at cost of \$1,200,000 from Standard Steel Car Company of Chicago.

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LONDON BANKS URGE TEXTILES TO AMALGAMATE

Projected Merger to Affect
Large Part of American
Cotton Section

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—London offices of the big banks have come to the conclusion that the most feasible scheme for amalgamation of the mills spinning American cotton is the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, which has been sponsored by the Cotton Yarn Association, Ltd. It is hoped to start the amalgamation with a minimum of 10,000,000 spindles, as opposed to the 2,000,000 originally hoped for, and to merge at least one-third of the American section under one control.

A textile expert declares: "The banks have acted with great forbearance and have tried to avoid as long as possible the semblance of offensive action at a time of great distress. Losses have continued to mount as the result of production sold below cost, with very serious consequences to the profitable working of bank customers who had been no parties to the inflation of mill plant."

Combine for Shipments
A second development of importance is the formation of the Eastern Textile Association, Ltd., which plans to develop the consignment of cotton piece goods to foreign markets under the joint auspices of spinners, manufacturers, merchants, bleachers, dyers, and shippers. This is the first vertical combine to be formed in the cotton trade to meet foreign competition in cotton cloth.

The firms owning the new company control 300,000 spindles, and are among the most substantial in the trade, while the shipping firms concerned have very great financial resources.

Wage Agreement
Another development concerns wages, and while relating particularly to wool, also touches cotton, as some of the trade unions involved handle both products. There is at present no wage agreement in the wool textile industry and has not been for a year. The employers terminated the old agreement and it was thought there would be a strike over attempted wage reductions, but

both sides held off from strong measures and the matter has marked time for 12 months.
The employers now intend to ask the workers to agree either to lower wages or longer hours, declaring they are unable to meet foreign competition on the basis of their present costs. One reason for foregoing eventualities a year ago was the hope that wool might come under the safeguarding act and the home market might be protected by a tariff. All prospect of this has now vanished, at least until after the general election in 1929.

Drink Bill Alone Could Wipe Out Glasgow's Debts

So Says Angus Watson in Talk
of Temperance Reform—
Liquor Handicaps Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—Speaking on "British Efficiency and Temperance Reform" before the Glasgow branch of the National Temperance League, Angus Watson of Newcastle-on-Tyne, said that if the amount of £7,910,000 which Glasgow now appears to spend on its drink bill, was applied to debt redemption the whole on this huge debt of over £21,000,000, representing at 5 per cent interest an annual charge of over £1,000,000 on the rates, could be extinguished in three years.

The city had budgeted to spend in 1928-29 over £2,000,000 on poor rates, nearly £1,500,000 on education, and nearly £4,000,000 on other corporation services, yet the whole of these services, estimated at amount to nearly £7,300,000, was less than the amount spent last year on so-called stimulants. On housing and town planning the city had budgeted to spend £180,000, at a rate assessment of 4d. in the pound for 1928-29. Their housing needs were very pressing, and so were their rates; yet they found a sum equivalent to an assessment of over 14s. to spend on drink alone in 1927-28. Fourpence per gallon of beer, amounting to £1,100,000, and 14s. in the £1 on drink!

Continuing, Mr. Watson said that in Glasgow they had 1515 licensed premises. Assuming an average rental of £2000 for each of them, which was probably a very conservative figure, these licenses would cost the city £4,545,000 if it wished to purchase them for municipal control as did Carlisle in 1916. Under the present conditions they could not raise that enormous figure, with the result that on their present rate of the cancellation of undesirable and redundant licenses, with a maximum yield of £50,000 a year, they could not get rid of the trade, even if they wished to do so, for 45 years. If the city diverted the profit now made on its drink bill from private to municipal control, as had been done in Carlisle, they could become the possessors of their own licenses and in a short time could completely extinguish these out of profits if they wished to do so.

Excellent progress had been made during the last decade in the direction of temperance reform, the national drink bill having dropped from £436,000,000 during the peak year of 1920 to a sum approximating £298,000,000 in 1927, with a drop of £2,500,000 last year. Two shillings in every pound that was earned in this country was earmarked for the drink trade, which meant that, as compared with the United States—the largest creditor nation in the world—they were suffering from a handicap of at least 10 per cent.

MILK SUPPLY RUNS SHORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Owing to the dry autumn months the Fraser Valley milk supplies have fallen so low that the farmers and dealers are experiencing trouble in providing sufficient to supply the requirements of the market. In some instances dealers have been importing milk from Washington State. Farmers are being urged by the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association and other organizations to increase production.



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LAND TRANSFER IN JUGOSLAVIA UNSATISFYING

Owners Pay More Taxes
Than Rent Brings In. Gain
to Peasant Trifling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ZAGREB—One of the most radical and at the same time most widespread of post-war movements in southeastern Europe has been the wholesale transfer of land from the large proprietor to the peasant by the agrarian reform laws.

Jugoslavia has a population of approximately 13,000,000. Of this number 85 per cent are peasants engaged in rural pursuits. There are in the kingdom no great industries and the urban population is therefore not independently productive.

Before the war, Slovenia, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and the Voivodina, which are now incorporated into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, were all parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. As such they had a stable government and a well-organized administration. In Croatia, Slovenia and the Voivodina modern methods of farming had been introduced by the great landlords who had adequate capital for the improvement of their estates and for the reclamation of waste lands by drainage. The peasants, however, were poor. Those who worked as employees of the landlords were reasonably comfortable, but the great mass, who were freeholders of farms from one to ten acres in area, gained a meager existence in the best of times, and when the crop failed or prices were very low they were reduced to semi-starvation.

A High Percentage
According to statistics of the Department of Agrarian Reform, before the war 90 per cent of the cultivated areas in the territories now included in Yugoslavia was owned by the peasants—a figure which compares with France 52.4 per cent, Germany 77.8 per cent, Denmark 81.8 per cent. The political motives for the in-

World Court Issue Shown to Be Case for Reasonable Adjustment

Compromise Assuring United States the Right to Refuse
to Go to Court, While Safeguarding Privileges
of League, Held to Be Possible

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Announcement that the Council of the League had decided to appoint a committee of jurists to examine the advisability of amending the statutes of the World Court once more centers interest upon the main point of contention between the United States and the states signatories to the court.

It was in fact on this stumbling-block as contained in the fifth article of the United States to the Court, that the Geneva Conference broke down. This conference, which consisted of the representatives of 25 of the states which have adhered to the Court, found no difficulty in accepting the first four American reservations, with certain slight alterations. It was the fifth reservation, which maintained that the Court should not without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute in which the United States has or claims an interest, which has held up the adherence of the United States to the Court.

Carleia Case Cited
As far as disputes in which the United States is directly interested as one of the parties concerned, the conference suggested that the precedent of the Eastern Carleia case afforded an adequate safeguard. For when Russia, in its dispute with Finland, denied the competence of the Court, the judges decided that as the state could be compelled to submit to a pacific settlement of a dispute the request of the Council of the League for an advisory opinion in this matter could not be entertained. Thus the Court is clearly debarred from giving an advisory opinion in a case in which the United States is directly concerned without its consent. But unfortunately this reasoning did not satisfy America.

As to disputes in which the United States is only indirectly concerned, the Geneva Conference suggested that the United States should be placed on an equal footing with states members of the League. It proposed that the Court should give

production of Agrarian Reform are easily understood. At least 75 per cent of the large holders were foreign nobles, Austrian or Hungarian, who rarely visited their properties, from which they gained a large proportion of their revenues. With the liberation of the Slav provinces, and the creation of the new kingdom, came the usual exaggeration of national feeling which forced the abolition of everything suggesting foreign domination.

Owner Pays Taxes
Seizure and distribution commenced early in 1919. Serbian veterans were moved into northern Croatia and given farms in districts populated by Croats who had worked the same lands for generations. Other peasants received small parcels at great distances from their main holdings. Still more got nothing at all.

The land seized and distributed was not confiscated or expropriated in the legal sense of these terms, for the title remained with the original owner who, although dispossessed, was legally obliged to pay a tax on the property. As compensation the owners received rent from the new holders, the amount of which was fixed by law. During the last seven years taxes and local rates have increased nearly 500 per cent, and the original proprietors find themselves unable to sell or use their lands while being expected to pay to the state a sum far greater than the rental they receive from the peasants.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina where a mild form of serfdom prevailed under Austrian rule, the serfs have been freed, and although poor they are gradually improving their conditions. The same effects are particularly noticeable in Macedonia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Voivodina, where the greatest distribution took place, every class is dissatisfied.

Whatever may be said of the great landlords in their relation to the peasantry, it must at least be admitted that they worked their properties intelligently. Not only were their net proceeds greater from the same land but their gross product was also greater. They possessed in addition the means and the will to increase the areas of cultivation.

Today the peasants working these properties are falling back into primitive methods of cultivation, and neither they nor the state have the cash or the credit to purchase machinery to keep up the old standards.

World Court Issue Shown to Be Case for Reasonable Adjustment

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to an American objection the "same force and effect" as would be attached to a vote given by a member of the Council of the League, but against the adoption of a request for an opinion.

This raised the difficult question whether a unanimous vote is required in such circumstances, or whether the Council or the League, acting by majority and what the majority should be. The Geneva Conference held that if the rule were laid down that the vote must be unanimous, then the United States, without becoming a member of the League or sharing in any of its responsibilities, would be able by its single vote to prevent the League from seeking the advice of the Court on any matter in which it claimed to have an interest.

Door Not Closed
The Conference was, therefore, opposed to limiting the power of the Council to decide what procedure should be taken in any given circumstances. Although the Geneva Conference did not close the door to further negotiations, nothing more was heard from America for two years. And, when, last July, the eve of the Council meeting, after the election of Charles E. Hughes, as the second American judge to the Court, Mr. Coolidge made the declaration that he intended to ask Mr. Kellogg to reopen the discussion on the Court.

It will be necessary to find a way out of the difficulty, which will assure to the United States the right to refuse to be haled before the international Court against its will, will at the same time satisfy the Council of the League that it shall not be prevented from applying to the Court for its advice in a matter in which America is only indirectly concerned. As no one imagines that the United States would in reality take any course which would be likely to prevent the League from obtaining the opinion of the Court in a matter in which it had no direct interest, it should be possible to reach an agreement.

TURKISH WOMEN NOW SELF-RELIANT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONSTANTINOPLE—The number of Turkish women making themselves financially independent is increasing with tremendous rapidity, and the majority of them are no longer content to serve as cashiers, typists and secretaries. Those who have graduated at the Faculty of Law are, for the most part, employed as recorders at the Palace of Justice. The zeal with which the women pursue their work has started to make their male colleagues anxious as to their future. Turkish women who have completed a term as recorders in the Palace of Justice are demanding their admission as barristers. Beyhan Hanem is already practicing, and three other young women are likely to be called shortly.

NEW BIG SCOTTISH COMBINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—An important scheme for the consolidation of the fertilizer and feeding stuffs trade in Scotland is about to be put into operation. A new company with a nominal capital of £1,250,000, to be known as Scottish Agricultural Industries Limited, is in course of formation, and will acquire the greater part of the capital of Alexander Cross & Sons Limited, Glasgow; J. and J. Cunningham Limited, and several other Scottish concerns.

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Founder of a School in Georgia for Mountain Folk

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

THE writer's first glimpse of Martha Berry came at a special performance of "Sun-Up" Lulu Vollmer's telling drama of mountain folk, playing at the Lucille La Verne Theater in New York City. Miss Berry, winner of the \$5000 prize given by the Pictorial Review for the most important achievement of the woman during the past 10 years, was an occupant of the stage box, and after the performance was over, those who were fortunate enough to be present had the opportunity of seeing Miss La Verne present Miss Berry with the richly merited award for her work among the Georgia mountaineers. Miss Berry, in acknowledging the prize, told about her work for the past 27 years at the Possum Trot School House and of the very great need of education among these isolated mountaineers. Then she introduced a product of the Possum Trot School, a young girl, whom she called "Inez," and who was one of a family of 11 children. Inez arose and told with quiet southern charm what education had meant to her, and how since she had graduated from the school and had been made Miss Berry's secretary, she had been enabled to educate each of her brothers and sisters. She spoke particularly of the happiness of being able to read the Bible.

It was the good fortune of this interviewer to secure that evening an introduction to Miss Berry, who was very willing to make an appointment at her hotel in behalf of The Christian Science Monitor, "because," she said, "it always publishes the truth about things."

The Acorn and the Oak

The next day at her hotel, Miss Berry remarked simply, "One of my graduates wrote an account of our school, and I just won the prize. I am glad to have won it." She continued, "chiefly because it will bring the school and its work before the public. I founded my school 27 years ago at Mount Berry, Ga., in the little homestead which my family had left me. That homestead has now been turned into a nonsectarian church for the students to worship in. The Berry schools were founded on prayer. I have found that prayer answers all our needs, and we have never wanted for anything. It costs us \$150,000 every year to finance the school, but it gives to the world hundreds of able graduates, some of them men and women successful in the professions."

The Berry schools are located north from Atlanta, Ga., on the Dixie Highway. Twenty-seven years ago Miss Berry founded her school on her father's plantation, to help the youngsters who had neither instruction nor entertainment. To amuse these children on Sunday afternoons, she would tell them Bible stories. They were shy little creatures, plainly hungry for knowledge. She sang the hymns and hymns, and Sunday by Sunday the assemblage grew until gatherings of 40 youngsters, reinforced by older people, gathered weekly in the Berry cabin.

"Soon I realized," she said, "what a potent need for these were in mountain life for education, and so I constructed in the woods a half mile away from my house, a one-room whitewashed building to serve for a day school and a Sunday school. And now, 27 years later, there are many buildings, a delightful garden, a boys' campus, and separate buildings for girls and for special education in the home-making arts and in farming. And cottages where instructors and students live together. These bear such inspiring names as Faith Cottage and Sunshine Cottage and they offer many delightful vistas and nooks for inspiration and happiness."

A Living Christianity

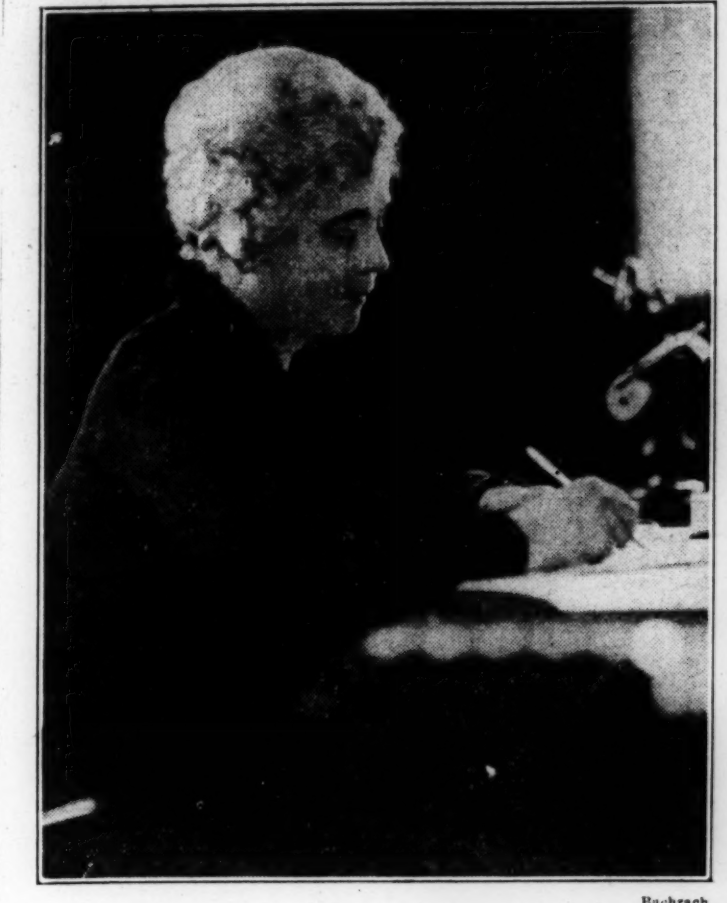
"One of the qualifications for our instructors," went on Miss Berry, "is that they shall be of good Christian character, for it is necessary that they shall not only speak religiously, but also live a religion which these young students are to take home to their mountains and carry on. We are proud of the fact that people from all over the country come to Berry School to study our means and methods of education, because it is then that we know we have given something to the world. And that it is better to have built the Berry Schools than to have dug the Hudson Tunnels."

Miss Berry is also the possessor of the Medal for Distinguished Service awarded by the National Medical Association. When she received the medal from President Coolidge her

words were characteristic of her humility and love of her work: "I accept this medal very humbly for myself, but very proudly for the girls and boys whom I represent."

President Coolidge's words upon the presentation seem to exemplify what the school stands for: "In building out of nothing a great educational institution for the children

of the mountains, you have contributed to your time one of its most creative achievements. Because you have released thousands from the bonds of ignorance, countless other thousands in the generations to come will walk not in darkness but light. You have built your school by faith, faith in your vision, faith in God who alone can make visions substantial."



Miss Martha Berry, Founder and Head of the Berry Schools for the Mountaineers of Georgia.

Business Women of the Early American Colonies

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

III—Women Publishers of Pre-Revolutionary Days

they were sensible and amiable women."

In 1758 Anne's son James started the Newport Mercury, the first newspaper in Rhode Island. In 1762 the management of this paper passed to his mother.

When one reflects that the newspaper editor of those days was editor of all the departments and also compositor, printer, news writer, clerk of the lost and found bureau, director of the employment office and advertising agency, as well as a number of other things, one feels that Miss Franklin, even as she

was sensible and amiable women."

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

A Woman Who Made Crops Grow on Idle Ground

FOR acres and acres, as far as the eye could see, the dismal land along Wading River stretched its dreary length across the desolate burned waste in the north shore branch of Long Island. There was scarcely a live standing tree, except along the northern boundary and the northeast corner, and these were charred and scarred second- and third-growth oak and chestnut. The people who lived a few miles from the desolate spot said that the Wading River plot was the "no good-est" piece of land on the island. From the days when the Dutch and the English had first settled on Long Island, this territory had been considered one vast waste incapable of producing even a blade of grass.

Yet there was one woman, Edith L. Fullerton, who believed that the land was not really barren, but merely idle soil. Twenty years ago she became a homesteader on the north shore of Long Island, determined to make the bleak lands there yield rich crops. At that time there was no road to the station or post office, only a trail through the woods, and no schools for miles around, so that Mrs. Fullerton had to pay a tutor to come down to teach.

She herself had picked out the worst 10 acres on the island, in order to prove that the "scrub oak" waste and "pine barrens" could be made to flower like a garden.

By Dint of Dynamite

Here in the bleak wilderness she settled, arriving on Sept. 1, 1905. Armed with an axe, a bushy scythe, whetstone, snaffle and a lunch basket, she started work about mid-morning. She and her husband went among the good trees trying white rags on the ones to be spared. Fall was coming fast and crops must be produced in the following summer. "It was not my purpose," says this woman, who lived the life of a pioneer 20 years ago only 60 miles from New York, "to cut off the trees and brush and allow the stumps to remain six years to rot; nor was it my purpose to attempt to raise partial crops in the stump land, tearing the life and heart out of man, beast and harness, and profiting but little." Mrs. Fullerton decided to remove the stumps by dynamite, as trying to yank them out by pullers or by mattock and plow was both slow and brutal, while the ordinary custom of allowing nature to work six years at the stumps and thus gradually eliminate them by decay was out of the question. On Oct. 28 the quiet countryside was startled by the sound of the explosion which came when Mrs. Fullerton blew out the King stump, a huge chestnut 7½ feet in diameter.

"What's that noise?" asked those who had not yet heard of the "goings-on" at Experimental Station No. 1.

Now, that's the Fullertons planting dynamite, and that's all they ever will raise," said those who had lived near the pine barrens all their lives.

She had ample warning that what she was attempting was pure folly, for even the United States Government told her that she couldn't raise a thing on the scrub land of Long Island. But here and there in the midst of the wilderness were gnarled oaks, and Mrs. Fullerton could see no reason why the land that could produce a tree might not be developed into market gardens, fruit orchards and vineyards.

Cultivating the Land

Gradually she set about to make her vision become a reality. The first acre of land was plowed and seeded in 30 days. By Oct. 10 all 10 acres had been cleared of underbrush, and dynamite work was progressing well. Two teams were working upon the cleared section, one plowing, one disc-harrowing.

"All this time," says Mrs. Fullerton, "water had to be carried from the depot, a mile and a half away. Water was essential for the farm, and it was our desire to experiment in a small way with irrigation. There comes a time every season when the eastern states have a drought of greater or less duration. Market-gardener should not be at the mercy of the elements. There is too much, at stake."

"We finally drilled our own well, and on the next day sowed rye. Little green sprouts eventually began to come up on a soil which had been raising nothing but rattlesnakes and moss since Columbus came to America."

"But our neighbors and friends, knowing nothing of this, would come long distances to remonstrate with us after this fashion, 'You know, Mrs. Fullerton, we're fond of you, and your husband have done a lot for the island. We'd hate to see you ruin yourself. For goodness sake give this thing up before it is too late. Nothing will ever grow here in less than six years.'"

"Then my Senior Partner would walk about a bit and they would say, 'What's that bit of green over there? Rye. No, go-wan, it can't be! Go and look for yourself then,' he would answer. They went away nobler and better men."

"As the rye grew stronger, neighbors would shake their heads and say, 'Well, anyway, it can't live the winter through.'"

Mrs. Fullerton, heedless of their forebodings, continued dynamiting the soil. Finally, she blew up the last stump by electric spark, and the telegram that went to the President read:

"Number 1's 10 acres cleared, plowed, disc-harrowed, cross-harrowed with a spring-tooth harrow and drilled with rye in 64½ working days from the start of clearing. And the answer came: 'Congratulations.'"

Planting

But the work was a long way from being finished. Nursery stock had to be ordered and fruit planted. Acre 4 was selected for the orchard. Here were planted apples in the first row with a peach tree between each. Next came pears, then cherries, with one nectarine and apricot for trial, quinces, plums, German prunes, and greenpeas. Strawberries and raspberries were planted to the north of the orchard; while in the warmest spot on the home acre beds were prepared for raising seedlings, tomatoes, cabbages, and cauliflower.

Mrs. Fullerton's seed boxes were brought forth and planted with asparagus, pears, cabbages, peppers, and cardoons, all destined to beautify the house plot about the little homestead in the wilderness.

The frost came, nipping at the sprouts and beans. "We were hearing complaints of the frost from all our neighbors," said Mrs. Fullerton. "Well, I suppose you lost everything the other night, Neighbor Fullerton!" they would say.

"Why, no, nothing is harmed except the tips of the leaves of the corn and the Mayashe Udo. Corn! You ain't got corn planted yet, have you, while we're just plowing?"

"Yes, I went up on the tank tower yesterday and I see we're just about two weeks ahead of you," Mrs. Fullerton would reply.

"But didn't you lose your beans?" the neighbors queried.

"Beans, why no, our beans aren't up yet. Why plant beans in April? Why don't you plant radishes and peas and cauliflower and such things, that don't mind frost?"

"Well, we thought we'd beat you book farmers and have our beans up ahead of your'n, but I guess you've got the best of it."

By the end of the year Mrs. Fullerton had grown 350 varieties of plants in her determination to prove that the pine barrens and the unproductive scrub oak waste of Long Island were not waste but idle lands.

"And," she says triumphantly, "I used no commercial fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers may be fine for old worn-out land; but it would be like carrying coals to Newcastle to put it on this virgin soil. So much for fertilizer—fish, bone, and every other kind, except water. There lay the secret. There was always water enough on Peace and Plenty Farm, as we called it. There was a little kerosene engine which pumped it up from the earth and filled a tank with it. Cheap iron pipes carried it to the farm; and there wasn't a piece of land that couldn't be reached by it."

Again in a Worse Place!

When August came to the Peace and Plenty Farm, the land which had only a few months ago been a slice out of the most desolate burned waste in the wilderness, was more beautiful than any other spot on the island, with the grove about the house plot growing so thick that some trees had to be thinned out. The bushes and vines that clambered over the little homestead were luxuriant; a sense of settled peace and comfort pervaded the place. But the skeptics said, "Oh, it's all right, you can do this kind of work in this one place. That was just luck; but you couldn't do it over again in the sands of the center section, where the burned out pine leaves less than two inches of soil."

Therefore, Mrs. Fullerton bought and cleared 10 of the worst acres on the main line at Medford, 52 miles east of New York City. Here she succeeded in making the pine barrens flourish like a garden, with vegetables, flowers and fruit trees. One thousand varieties of plants were developed on 10 acres of soil. In no other place in the world except Japan have so many different varieties of plants been grown. In several cases Mrs. Fullerton heard of some plant that could not possibly grow on Long Island, and she planted it, watched over it, and proved conclusively that it could flourish. Gibraltar onions, Japanese Udo, Pe-tai, the Chinese cabbage and the South African pipe gourd or Calabash were all grown to perfection. Mrs. Fullerton won 38 prizes for her fruit at various fairs.

On her demonstration farm she also erected a little dairy, churning her own butter from milk which came from common scrub cows which had been kept scrupulously clean and which were well fed. At a fair she achieved a score of 99½ per cent, the highest ever granted for butter making. And the only reason she wasn't given 100 per cent was because it had never been done!

In recognition of her services in developing agriculture on Long Island, Mrs. Fullerton was appointed director of agriculture for the Long Island Railroad, at the same time achieving the honor of being the only woman railroad official belonging to the American Railway Development Association.



F. E. Geishe
Amelia Earhart, a Small Bronze, by Anna Coleman Ladd, Owned by Miss Achille, New York, and on Exhibition During the Winter at 51 West Twelfth Street, New York.

Judgment as a Form of Capital

ON THE lower floor of one of the great towers which flank New York's most famous avenue of shops is an arcade lined with gleaming show windows whose multiple and manifold treasures come from studios and workrooms and rich magazines far above the ground.

One of these windows in particular instantly arrests the eye, for within is the beauty of glowing gem and the beauty of silver, and platinum, and gold, enhanced by the rarer loveliness of artistic designs conceived by gifted imaginations and brought into enduring forms by skilled and patient fingers.

A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, on her way to interview Olga Tritt, jeweler, paused entranced to examine this fascinating display of Miss Tritt's work before entering the express elevator, to be shot upward for story after story until she reached the bright and airy suite wherein this designer, artist and dealer has her agreeable quarters.

Olga Tritt was born in St. Petersburg and there received her education, both academic and professional. The former was achieved in a well-known "Gymnasium" for girls, and the professional training was received in the shops and factories of that proud city, so rich in highly expert craftsmen.

"What directed your steps to this profession?" inquired the correspondent after a preliminary view of some of Miss Tritt's exquisite wares.

"I loved beauty," was the simple and straightforward answer; "and

not recognizing within myself sufficient genius to justify the career of painter or sculptor, I felt that I might be happy and successful in the more modest role of a designer of beautiful jewelry, jewels having always had for me a particularly strong appeal."

After a thoroughgoing apprenticeship at the bench, as well as in designing, and also in the study of the raw materials of her art, Miss Tritt determined to venture on a search for wider success in the United States, and in its largest city, though this was a number of years before the vast political and economic upheaval which sent so many of her compatriots to seek refuge on the shores of that hospitable country.

Her talents and thorough training soon secured for her a position in the trade. After that it was a comparatively short time before she determined to venture on a search for professional independence. While she began very modestly, in a single room instead of in the handsome suite which she now occupies, she started, as she announces with satisfaction, on Fifth Avenue.

"And how much capital did you require?" was the writer's natural inquiry, upon hearing of what appeared to be a venture of such magnitude on the part of a comparatively unknown young woman.

The answer was illuminating and highly encouraging to other girls seeking to place themselves, but having their endowment rather in ability and knowledge than in actual funds. "Not very much capital in cash was required," said the designer. "My assets consisted chiefly of my reputation as a skilled craftsman on the one

hand, and as a judge of jewels on the other. To these you may add my long experience and my known reliability." Pursuing this theme, she explained that only extended experience can produce an expert judge of gems. "For example," she remarked, "emeralds come in a hundred different shades, and the color and so-called 'life' affect the value of any given stone."

"Can you give me an idea of the various requirements of your profession?"

"I am on duty from 9 to 6 o'clock daily, but my occupations are very various. I have so many different things to employ my time that I am no longer able to spend many hours at the bench, though I have by no means abandoned this feature of my work. My employees must be directed and supervised and I must make the necessary purchases of materials. A large part of my time is necessarily devoted to the selection of suitable stones for the mountings I have designed. These must be carefully matched and graded and made to harmonize with the design."

"Then I do a great deal of appraisal, not only of new goods but of collections, frequently of jewels belonging to estates, sometimes of family treasures with which the owners wish to part, for one reason or another."

Miss Tritt also deals in antiques, besides doing repairing and remounting, obtaining specimens from famous auction rooms as well as from private sources.

Modernistic pottery shows exquisite beauty in the way individual pieces are modeled like flowers. Great progress is shown in the glazing process as well, for pottery now has delicate undertones and iridescent colors.

Women's Organizations

ART as expressed both by the professional artist and in its popular interpretation in the home, in dress, and in appreciation, is a subject to which women's clubs give much time and attention. Mrs. Howard Green, former chairman of art in the clubs of New Jersey, and later General Federation chairman of the division of pottery, was, last summer, national delegate to the great art congress at Prague.

She wrote a letter from Prague to the club women of New Jersey which reached them through the pages of their club magazine. She said that almost every state in the United States had the work of its art academies, universities, and public schools represented in the exhibitions there.

Mrs. Green found in Prague a very active women's club and said that she felt that the members were much more interested in politics than the members of clubs in the United States. The Prague club is now meeting in rented rooms but is looking forward to having a fine new club house in the near future.

Because someone had the temerity to say that Iowa had no art interests, no galleries, no painters, no masterpieces, no schools or organized plan of encouraging its men of genius, or of giving support to their creative productions, Mrs. Ernest Brown, a trustee of the Des Moines Association of Fine Arts, and Mrs. Henry Ness, chairman of the art department in the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, headed a party that volunteered to investigate the charges.

They started out by motor on a

self-appointed pilgrimage to visit a few of Iowa's leading cities, hoping to find out for themselves enough facts to warrant a state-wide effort to unite art interests.

The Iowa Club Woman tells of the welcome which was everywhere extended to them.

In Cedar Rapids they found an active art association and many privately owned masterpieces, and learned that the city had been chosen by the American Federation of Arts as a desirable representative city of the middle West in which to try out an experiment in the presentation of art education through exhibits and lectures financed at \$50,000 by the Carnegie Foundation for a period of three years. In Dubuque a very creditable art exhibit was in the city library and a very active art association was found. Davenport has long been known as a leading city in art activities.

Other cities were found to be keenly interested, although without an organized art association.

Mrs. Ness, who superintends art contacts at the State Fair, has found that Iowa artists are numerous, art that they wish recognition, support and organization. As a step in this direction she has asked every woman's club in a town where there are local artists to hold an exhibit some time before March 1 and to choose the four best works of art, either in oil or water color, each entry to be the original work of the exhibitor. The four winners will be sent to the Biennial Federation Convention, to be held in Sioux City.

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Jenny Wren's
baking secrets

SPICE CAKE

2 cups brown sugar ¼ teaspoon cloves
¾ cup butter 1 cup milk
2 teaspoons cinnamon 2 eggs
1 teaspoon nutmeg 2 cups sifted Jenny Wren Flour

Cream the butter and add sugar and the spices. Put in one of the eggs and mix well. Stir in part of the flour. Combine remaining flour and milk with mixture alternately. Add other two eggs last and beat thoroughly. Place in moderately hot oven and bake in layers.

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10 cents a package at your grocer's
THE WILLIAM G. BELL CO., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK TAKES STEPS TO SOLVE TRAFFIC RELIEF

Group of Citizens to Get Facts and Offer Program to Board of Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Solution of the traffic problem moved a step nearer here through the appointment of a committee of 45 outstanding citizens who are to ascertain the facts concerning traffic congestion in city streets. The appointment was made by W. J. L. Banham, president of the Board of Trade, following a meeting called by the board with representatives of numerous civic organizations.

Having determined upon a reason for the delays now encountered, this committee, which has the power to add to its number by inviting others to join it, will make definite recommendations for improving conditions.

Among Committee's Policy
Among the members of the committee appointed by Mr. Banham were L. F. Loree, president, State Chamber of Commerce; Willis H. Booth, president, the Merchants' Association; Peter Grimm, president, Real Estate Board; Philip D. Hoyt, deputy Police Commissioner; Charles E. Tuttle, United States Attorney; Richard E. Enright, the Civitas Club; Percy S. Straus, vice-president, R. H. Macy & Co., and a number of others equally prominent in public and business life.

The step followed a recent meeting at which the delays incident to traffic congestion were discussed by the Board of Trade, and means to avert them considered, both in the interests of safety and economy.

Every business day 200,000 motor cars enter the part of Manhattan lying south of Fifty-ninth Street, it is estimated by engineers, and of these the great majority seek a place to park for varying periods of time. In this section of New York there are only a dozen north and south thoroughfares and the cross streets are narrow, with a few exceptions.

Parking Rule Nullified
While there is a rule against parking more than an hour, this is nullified by the practice of automobile owners of going out of their offices occasionally and driving their cars around the block to a new location, the result being a double lane of parked cars on all the cross streets in the business section, thus narrowing to one lane the capacity of the cross streets and all south thoroughfares being one-way streets.

Since the Board of Trade sent out its call for a meeting to discuss the situation innumerable suggestions have been sent in, according to a statement just issued, in which chauffeurs, manufacturers, engineers, traffic committees and other

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Harriette B. Hill, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Baron J. Hill, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. G. E. Beck, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. A. N. Nanny, Galesburg, Pa.
Thomas H. Nanny, Galesburg, Pa.
A. J. Matta, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. A. J. Matta, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Mary Foshaw, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen Foshaw Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Joseph A. Mahoney, Boston, Mass.

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"You see Madame—the delicate type... The high square forehead I cover softly with the hair... The ears also—they protrude—so I hide them... The hair is dressed flat on the wide temple... It is so, each new type must be studied."

E. Dorval, the distinguished Parisian artist, has been brought from Paris by R. Louis with the latest styles in hair-cutting. He will give consultation and individual analysis in the haircut most appropriate for your individual type of beauty. For this consultation there is no charge. Hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 5, except Fridays and Saturdays.

The cost of the Bob Distinguish is \$1.25. Restyling or cutting of long hair is \$2.50.
For appointments phone FRANK 8949
R. LOUIS
26 WEST 58th STREET
Opposite Hotel Plaza
NEW YORK
Creator of the Bob Distinguish

individuals and groups have expressed their interest in seeing the present congestion eliminated, or at least minimized. Among recommendations made are those to regulate taxicabs, trucks, right and left hand turns, parking, night delivery of goods, and for co-operation of traffic groups.

Kabul Denies Afghan Rulers Taking Refuge

Message to Legation in London Also Denies Revolt in the Army

LONDON (P)—The Afghan Legation states that it has received information from Kabul denying the reports received in India that King Amanullah and Queen Souriya have taken refuge in a fort, after a revolt in the army.

The legation declares that the King and Queen are residing at their palace as usual and that all foreign legations and foreign subjects are absolutely safe. No revolt took place in the Afghan army, the legation states, adding that the basis of the reports appeared to have been in a series of minor incidents on Dec. 16 caused by a raid of a brigand chief on one of the suburbs of Kabul.

PESHAWAR, India (P)—Travelers arriving from Afghanistan said martial law had been proclaimed in Kabul. Assemblies of more than five persons had been forbidden and a curfew order was being enforced. There were frequent arrests. Apparently the truce signed at Jalalabad affected only Muhammadans. The rebels surrounded the Afghan troops at Nimla, near Jalalabad.

Copies of an edict calling on the people to obey their ruler have reached Peshawar. It was signed by 20 important mullahs and distributed in the Khost Valley and at Jalalabad.

NEW DELHI, India (P)—Wireless communications with Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, has been completely interrupted. Grave anxiety is felt here.

ICELESS REFRIGERATION PLACED IN BEEF CAR
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Iceless refrigeration has at last been applied to freight cars handling perishable products, and the first car to move east from Chicago has just arrived here over the Erie Railroad. The car contained a full load of beef which had been in the car 3½ days with the temperature maintained at an even level.

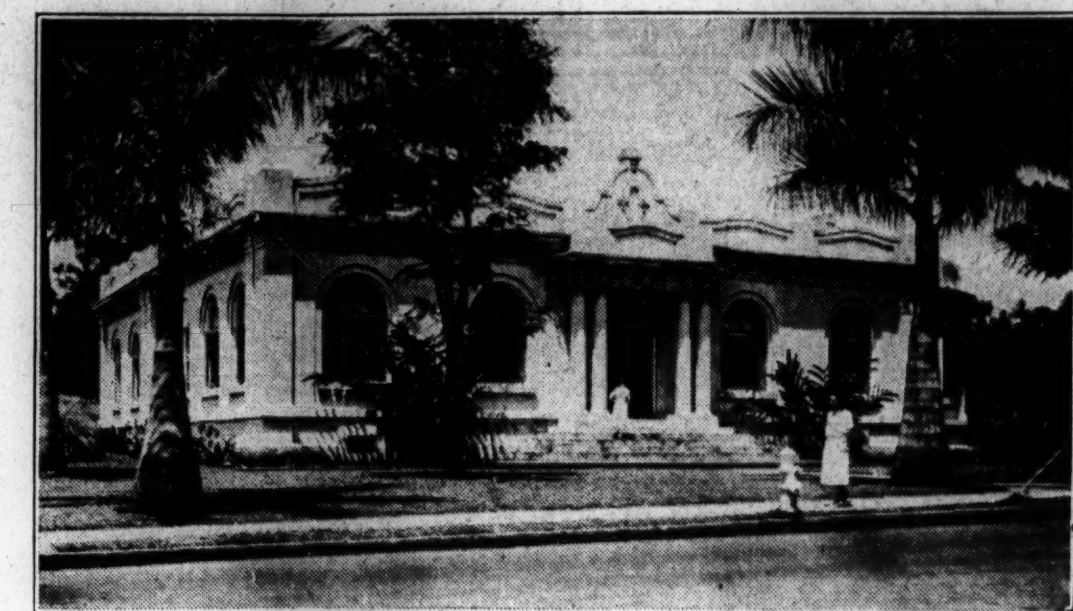
While frozen fish have been shipped west to points as far distant as California under this process of icing, this is the first car to move east with meat. The test was arranged by C. E. Denney, vice-president of the Erie Railroad, and officials of Safety Refrigerating, Inc., which plans eventually to own and operate cars so equipped and to rent them either to shippers or railroads.

15,000 MILES A NIGHT FLOWN ON AIR LINES
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Night flying of air mail in the United States has achieved a development equalled in no other part of the world. It is stated here by the American Air Transport Association. With 7500 miles of airways lighted, the air mail, express and passenger ships fly 15,000 miles a night in scheduled operations.

Only two long night routes are found in Europe, according to the association's survey. These are from Berlin to Königsberg and Belgrade to Bucharest. Plans are being made, however, to light routes between Paris and Berlin, Paris and London, and London and Brussels. The world's longest lighted airway, the association states, is the 2680 miles from San Francisco to New York.

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MIDTOWN DEPARTMENT STORE
Here You May Select Holiday Gifts at Your Leisure, Quickly, and Without the Discomfort of Downtown Shopping.
To solve that very pertinent and perplexing question: "What Shall I Give for Christmas?" visit the Midtown Department Store.
Come to this veritable "treasure trove" of "delightfully different" gifts today.
Stroll thru the many departments all stored high with choice gift suggestions,—from distinctive greeting cards to complete suites of fine furniture,—that await your selection. And, of course, compare our prices—marked exceptionally low for the holiday season.
Discover this modern "Aladdin's Lamp" to easy, pleasant, gift selection.
Shop at the
Oliver A. Olson
COMPANY
The Midtown Department Store
Broadway at 79th St., New York

Popular in Homeland of the "Uke"



The Public Library at Hilo, Hawaii, Before the Addition of the Extension.

Hawaiian Hilo Is Not So Large But Its Library Has Many Friends

Gifts of Books Sent From All Over United States, and Rooms Daily Crowded With Hilo's Island Territorials, Big and Small

OF ALL the libraries in the world, there probably is none which means more to its people in point of circulation, which is the real test of any library, and in point of central community interest, as does the relatively small collection of books here in Hilo.

That is a long sentence, and one wants to come up for air. Take the facts, here, some 5000 miles distant from Boston: Hilo is the second largest city in the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu with its 120,000 approximate population is first. Hilo is but a small Hawaiian town. It is legally called city, but that is but a designate. Yet, in this relatively minor town of 14,000 people, the public library, with the most polyglot population possible, reached 200,000 in 1927—a gain of more than 47,000 circulation over 1926.

The library itself possesses about 50,000 volumes, to which is being added volume after volume, not merely from the funds provided by the Hawaiian Territory, but by visitors who have come here and made donations. They send their contributing volumes all the way from the Atlantic coast to the Hilo Library shelves.

Explaining Mauna Loa
To the average American Honolulu is Hawaii. When he reaches Honolulu, he expects the Hawaiian fair of the "hula" and a volcano spouting lava. Instead, he is greeted by ordinary steamship whistles and escorted through a typical southern California city, much like San Diego. If he is at all literary, he goes to the Honolulu Library, and finds a most excellent collection of works. Remarkable for the super-South. Then he swings southerly to Hilo, capital of the Big or Scenic Isle, twice as large as all the other islands put together; yet geologically the "youngest" of them all. It is this geological "youthfulness" that explains Mauna Loa.

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Put up in attractive packages
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UPPER LEVEL
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ANNIVERSARY DARK RICH FRUIT CAKE
GENOA SARDIGIAN CAKES—SCOTCH SHORT BREAD
GERMAN IMPORTED LEBKUCHEN, CHRISTMAS CAKES.
For Convenience Stop at Our Lower Level Annex
Large Stock of Christmas Greeting and New Year Cards
You Will Find Service Quick and Courteous
BE SURE IT'S A MENTZ STORE

land missionaries found here in 1830.

Turned It Over
The stone was regarded by the early royal Hawaiian family as a test of valor or strength. If the royal child failed to move it he was not royal. If he moved it, he was. Such was the test. The stone weighs about two tons.

There is no need to go into the details of the test of the Naha Stone by Kamehameha the Great. Told in youth to move the stone, he turned it over, according to Hawaiian tradition, and thereupon became the great ruler of the entire Hawaiian Isles.

Kamehameha ruled with a beneficent grace. He abolished worship of idols and, while not knowing anything himself about Christianity, he did away with the infamous customs of the "tabu." It may seem a far cry from the early Hawaiians to the modern public library of Hilo; yet, the link is there.

Youthful Flier Wins \$1000 Prize
Lad of 17 Crosses Nation to Capture Award of American Society

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The \$1000 prize for the first transcontinental flight by a boy under 21 years of age has just been awarded by the American Society for the Promotion of Aeronautics to Richard E. James, of Flushing, L. I.

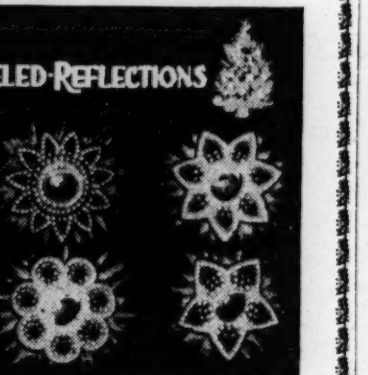
The youthful aviator brought his Travel-Air biplane down at Curtiss Field on Dec. 15, completing a trip from San Francisco which was begun Oct. 30. He was accompanied on the last lap from Sunbury, Pa., to New York by the Monoplane Aloha, piloted by Martin Jensen, who flew the Aloha to Hawaii in the Dole flight.

Richard E. James, who is 17 years old and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest James, appeared somewhat surprised at the reception which he received on his arrival here. He was escorted to the City Hall in the Mayor's private automobile, preceded by a motorcycle escort. The Mayor's secretary, Charles S. Hand, performed the customary welcoming ceremonies at the City Hall in the absence of his chief.

Because Mr. James is too young to obtain a commercial pilot's license, the flight was made with a private owner's license issued by the Department of Commerce. He obtained his airplane in Wichita, Kan., and, accompanied by a friend, made the flight to San Francisco.

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Our 738 Flatbush Avenue Brooklyn
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WELL-KNOWN HABERDASHERS of NEW YORK and BROOKLYN

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Mentz Stores
For Christmas Shopping
Grand Central Terminal
AT ELECTRIC STORE, LOWER LEVEL



REFLECTORS Producing 100% in Reflection—Wonderful 80c a Set
Christmas Tree Lighting Outfits and Mazda Lamps
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Parliament Increases Borrowing Powers of Fund for Unemployment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Authority has just been given by the British Parliament to increase temporarily the borrowing powers of the fund from which allowances are paid to those out of work.

This fund is known as the Unemployment Fund. It is managed by the Government and depends for its resources upon fixed contributions, which are in roughly equal proportions from the worker, the employer and the state. It is not paying its way, however, and has got into debt to the Treasury to the extent of £29,320,000. This is so close to the limit of £30,000,000 originally placed by the law upon its borrowing capacity that the Government has found itself faced with the alternatives of either increasing the contributions or allowing the fund to fall still further into debt. It has chosen the latter.

At present the outgoings of the fund exceed the incomings by about £350,000 per week. Whether this will continue depends upon the volume of unemployment in Britain, since the greater the number of cases on which out-of-work pay has to be provided the larger are the demands upon the fund. An official note says that if by Dec. 31, 1930, the revenue does not balance expenditure, the question of the financial position of the fund will be again brought before Parliament.

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Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

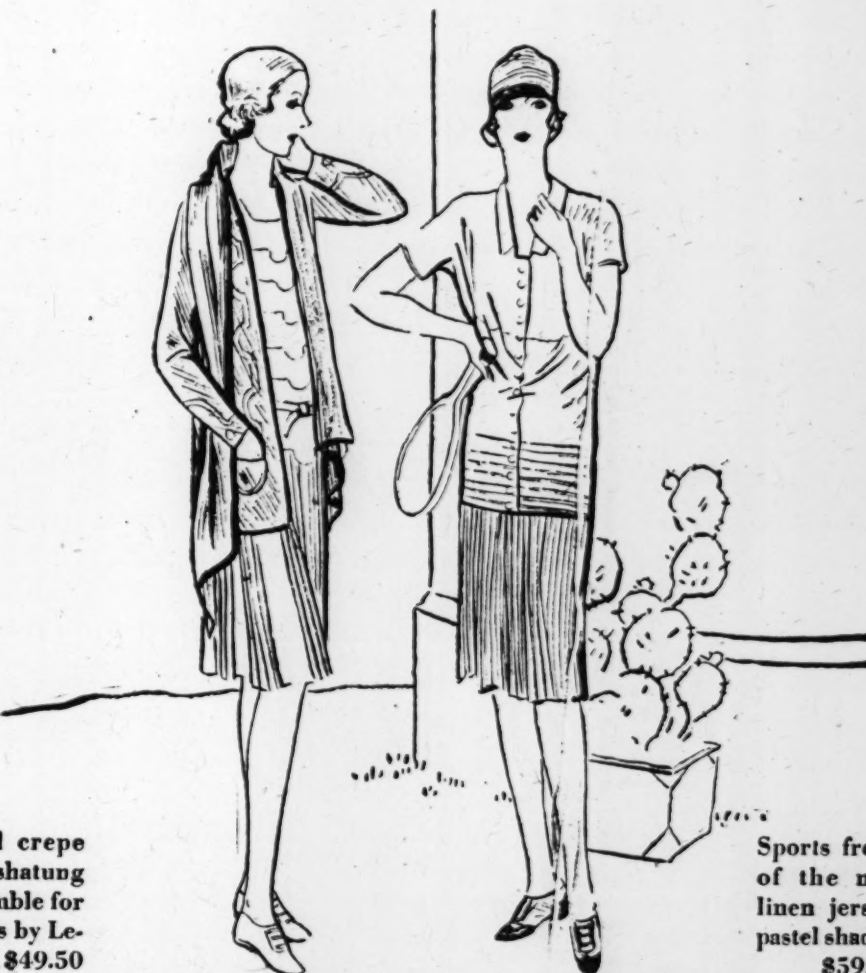
Leather Jacket. \$25.00
Cashmere sweater. \$15.50
Culotte skirt. \$13.75



Five-piece ski sweater set, \$19.50;
two-piece suede ski suit, \$49.50

Northward Ho!

If you are bound for points north with exhilarating days ahead of skiing, skating, tobogganing—you will do well to make our resort shop your first stop. For here the smart new thing is always priced with pleasant moderation—as specialized sports things should be.



Wool crepe and shantung ensemble for tennis by Le-long. \$49.50

Sports frock of the new linen jersey, pastel shades. \$59.50

Southern Fashions

Whether you're bound for Aiken or points further south, the Resort Shop has the chic solution of your wardrobe problems. Here are unusual fashions for the beach, the links, the tennis court, the club in all the engaging new colors that presage next summer's fashions.

THE RESORT SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

THE HOME FORUM

From a High Window

All day I have played in a King's garden,
About the feet of the grey castle,
Upon steps that knew
The whisper of Victorian skirts.
In the sunken garden, forget-me-nots,
Like the eyes of little birds,
Peered in awe at the tall tulips.
With their golden helmets bowing in the sun.
Trim-cut trees, like dark, green-skirted girls,
Stood about the lawn so primly mown:
Smeared with snowy daisies,
Beyond the castle's grey and sombre walls,
Beyond the sophisticated beds of wallflowers,
Gold and brown,
The woods stretched contentedly.
The high chestnuts, with their turrets of white bloom,
Had pools of lilac about their feet, and flowers,
Ravished by the plundering bees,
Lay about the path or swung
Like little elves,
Caught in the strands of deserted spider webs.
The purple beech, a grand and glistening sultan,
Held court upon a velvet lawn.

The Swiss Family Robinson

I am seldom entirely pleased with the books I buy. I will not say that my children are not, for their tastes seem to be remarkably indiscriminate. But I have fancied (and how can I be otherwise where children have such obviously exceptionally natural gifts) that on the whole the better kinds of books have pleased them best: that on the whole the more permanent delight to them than "Tiddies" at the Seaside and Florrie's Baa-Lamb. I therefore, went out this Christmas determined not to buy any of the ephemeral modern rubbish which is written for children. . . . I will, I said, get a child's book.

What shall it be, I wondered? There is *Æsop*; they have it. There are Grimm and Andersen, but they have those. . . . As I walked to the station my thoughts traveled back to a distant, vivid, but almost unreal past, in which I saw a small boy curled up in an arm-chair reading. What was it he read with most zest? It came to me in a flash. I hadn't heard the book mentioned for years. It was *The Swiss Family Robinson*, but not the one I had in mind. Why, of course, that of all books was the book; I would get it. And I would read it again myself. . . . I would refresh my memory as to the habits of the armadillo and the duck-billed platypus; and above all, I should see that picture of the house in the tree which was the basis of the earliest of my ambitions, and (alas!) the least likely to be fulfilled, unlikely though all the others may be. At the end of the day, however, I had learned that it is one thing to want to buy *The Swiss Family Robinson* and another to get it. I went to shop after shop, and the booksellers looked at me as though I were asking them for a plesiosaurus or a mastodon. They had no copies of it; they held out little hope of obtaining a copy. I tried the second-hand booksellers. Their tune was quite different. They often had copies, but these were always snapped up at once. One day I persuaded a sceptical bookseller that the book must be obtainable, and that it was his duty as an honourable tradesman to obtain it for me instead of trying to induce me to buy the latest specimen of Mr. Arthur Rackham's beautiful art. Now, a fortnight after Christmas, it has arrived. I have been reading it.

There is no picture of the house in the tree. By the rest is all there; the incredibly simple style, the pious family, the industry, the remarkable congeries of animals, the woodcuts. . . . the thousand exciting encounters. . . . It is a superb book. It is easy to make fun of it. Everybody when he remembers it remembers it with a smile; but it is usually a smile of affection. The style, as I have remarked, is the greatest example of literary postmodernity. The improbabilities (over and above the great obvious improbability of every kind of bird and beast in the Zoo being concentrated on a single island) follow each other without a break, and no edifying story-teller on record ever pumped out his edification with so little attempt at concealment. Here is no education in parenthesis and no moralising by implication; the morals are expounded in the sermons, and the large world, accompanied by frankly informative illustrations. By all the rules of story-telling, as expounded by critics and observed by conscious artists, this book was bound to fail; the most innocent child must inevitably be bored by it. But the point is that it didn't fail. I do not think that I was more addicted to sermons than any other child or less fond of being educated; but I distinctly remember that I was thrilled by this story, and that the irrelevant details here never struck me as irrelevant. It seemed the most natural thing in the world for the author, when mentioning an ant-eater, to digress in order to tell all about all ant-eaters; and I happened to be interested in ant-eaters. With the exception of *The Pilgrim's Progress* (which is on a much higher literary plane), I do not remember any book in which so large a didactic element is so successfully conveyed in a story. And the author managed it because he was a man of extraordinary simplicity, sweetness, goodness, and curiosity; a man with much of the child in him, who went straight ahead as he felt inclined, and never thought at all of himself or of art. The author, I say. But who was he? This is a classic beyond all dispute. On the title page of this book appear no names but those of the editor (the late W. H. G. Kingston) and a horde of ancient and modern illustrators; of whom the ancient are the better. Either the editor did not know the author's name, or else he simply forgot all about him, automatically regarding the book (but few of the greatest books are looked at in this way) as something impersonal and a phenomenon of Nature. Wasn't he the pastor? Wasn't his name, mustn't it have been, Muller or Schmidt? I don't know. I am away from home. . . . J. C. Squire, in "Life at the Mermaid."



Evening Fog, Laguna Beach, California. Painted by Louis Hovey Sharp.

Le Bien est Normal

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

TOUT récemment, un employé de chemin de fer auquel on demandait pourquoi les trains du matin avaient été en retard plusieurs jours de suite, assura avec la plus entière bonne foi que c'était "par la volonté de Dieu." Le fait qu'on a pu couramment accepter une pareille croyance montre comment le soldatisme mental chrétien comprend Dieu. Il ne faut pas s'étonner que l'expression "causes naturelles" soit si souvent appliquée aux ouragans, aux tremblements de terre, à la maladie et à la mort, alors que règne une conception aussi fautive de Dieu, du Dieu d'amour dont saint Jean a dit: "Celui qui aime pas sa vie, qui ne connaît pas Dieu, ne connaît pas Dieu." Mary Baker Eddy a écrit à la page 200 de son livre *Miscellaneous Writings*: "C'était le caractère de l'entendement naturel de la Vérité dans l'entendement de Jésus qui rendait ses guérisons faciles et instantanées. Jésus regardait le bien comme l'état normal de l'homme, et le mal comme l'état anormal, et la sainteté, la vie et la santé comme représentant mieux la Divinité que le péché, la maladie et la mort." N'est-il pas évident que si les hommes entendaient vraiment cette idée, un immense changement viendrait révolutionner la pensée humaine? Supposons que nous croyions naturel et normal que l'humanité soit bien portante, heureuse et bonne; nous inquiéterions nous autant de la contagion, d'un accident, d'un climat malsain ou d'autres aspects du mal? Ne garderions nous pas une sérénité bien différente de l'état craintif et inquiet de la plupart des chrétiens?

Onward

Swinging across the sky
In pauseless flight,
A flock of birds went by
Swinging across the sky.
Out of the distance came
Of noon, sun-bright,
Into the pale gold air
Of evening light;
On through the deepening night,
Onward to morning's night,
Swinging across the sky
Wild birds went by.

UNA R. LIAS.

Louis Agassiz as a Boy

Born and educated in such a place as Motier, surrounded by water and marshes, with the Oberland always in full view in front, and the summit of the Jura in the rear, it is no wonder that Agassiz became a naturalist, a zoologist, and a glaciologist. Everything which met his eye, from infancy until manhood, seems to have awakened in him a curiosity to know his father; for not only did he learn from him the elements, and lay an early foundation for his future education, but he caught from him his method of teaching, which was based entirely on the interest he always tried to awaken among his pupils in the subject of study. —JULIA MARCOW, in "Life, Letters, and Works of Louis Agassiz."

A Worthy Third Among American Journal Writers

EMERSON, Thoreau, Burroughs. The world recognizes the first two names as standing high on the roll of the journal writers of literature, but the third is not unworthy to follow. John Burroughs did not have his distinguished predecessors before him as models until the later years, in which their records were published. But he did have the tersely characteristic word of Emerson, offered as one of the rules for developing culture: "Sit alone, and keep a journal." And eagerly did he follow the injunction. As a youth of seventeen he began to keep brief records, and these continued without a break for three-score and seven years, an autobiographical record surpassing those of his elder contemporaries and unequalled in extent in America if not in any land.

Nor is the range of observation and reflection any less broad than that of Emerson or Thoreau. As we might expect, Burroughs is more constantly preoccupied with the homely appearance of nature. At least no one with whom I am acquainted ever showed such daily concern with the weather. No one ever discovered so many different kinds, even in a single day, and described the variations with such sensitive acuteness. Is it a perfect day in June, as most of us would be satisfied to call it? Rather—"A wonderful morning, clear, calm, and warm. The valley full of fog, which does not take flight, but ebbs and flows and melts till, at eight, not a vestige of it remains. At seven, not a leaf was stirring, only the plumed grasses waving a little." Or is it a freezing January? Rather—"Three remarkable days, perfectly clear and perfectly still, with the mercury hovering about zero; the purest of winter products, like brilliant diamonds. . . . The great aerial ocean has found its level and is perfectly calm—the serene content of winter. Yet out of the sunshine comes peal upon peal of soft mimic thunder, sometimes a regular crash, as if all the batteries were discharged at once; it is the thunder of the ice on the river. As noon approaches, and the power of the sun begins to be felt, the air is filled with a continuous mellow roar. . . . A fall of snow and all is still, the icy thunder is quenched." And whether winter or summer, he sums it all up in the quaint image: "I have to pause and regard the day as one presses a rose to his nose."

As there was always weather for the seer of Slabside so were there always the other compelling facts of nature. But nature, Burroughs recall to people who read. Burroughs has left his enduring contribution in two-score volumes. From the journal I will quote what seems to me a most striking passage to prove his singular charm: "We ploughed the ground under the hill. . . . In opening the

turnrows for the young vines, I guide the team by walking in their front. How I soaked up the sunshine today! At night I glowed all over." Somewhat less known are his essays on literature. Of great writers he spoke with diffidence when he paused to regard himself as interpreter of literature. "My outdoor and bird papers," he remarks, "could only have been written by a countryman and a dweller in the country. But probably my literary criticism and essays differ from this very cause. They should have been written by a dweller in cities, a mover among the throngs of books and men. This would have helped to give them snap, decision, brevity, point. The intellect, the judgment, are sharpened in the city; the heart, the emotions, the intuitions, the religious sense, are fostered in the country." Yet some of these journal entries mark him as an exceptional judge of literary values.

Speaking of his contemporaries, Burroughs, in one of his particular declarations: "Some one has said, 'Be an artist, or prepare for oblivion.' Stevenson was an artist, and he is safe from oblivion—for a time, at least. Yet he is not one of the great ones. His literary equipment surpasses his more solid native human equipment, as with so many of the late school of writers. He was not a man of mass and power, any more than I am. We are all light-weights, and try to make up in cleverness what we lack in scope and power." At another time he asks "Why should I have such an aversion to Swinburne? . . . His page is a kind of collector's album—miniature portraits of things, neither thought nor feeling, but words, words, words. It is like a moonlight shadow-dance." Not infrequently his enthusiasm for literature of many ages and types carries him on and on for pages into something like a miniature essay. The result in his evaluation of Harriet Beecher Stowe is about the last word, perfectly balanced and discriminating. A long page on Milton is equally a masterpiece of balance, and the emblems and benedictions of the past.

Equally arresting is Burroughs' estimate of the many famous men whom he knew personally. What could be better than a confession of John Muir? "You must not be in a hurry, or have any pressing duty, when you start his stream of talk and adventure. Ask him to tell you his famous dog story [Stickeen] (almost equal to 'Rab and his Friends') and you get the whole theory of glaciation thrown in. He is a poet, and almost a seer; something ancient and far away in the look of his eyes. He could not sit down in a corner of the landscape, as Thoreau did; he must have a continent for his playground. He starts off for a walk, after graduation, and walks from Wisconsin to Florida, and is not back home in eighteen years! In California he starts out one morning for a stroll; his landlady asks him if he will be back to dinner; probably not, he says. He is back in seven days; walks one hundred miles around Mt. Shasta, and goes two and a half days without food."

So on and on of almost every notable person whom he met through his long career, always with originality. But are any of these pictures quite so important as the revelations of this John Burroughs himself? The following plain chronicle of his routine seems strangely valuable to us. "Here I sit, night after night, year after year, alone in my little study perched upon a broad slope of the Hudson, my light visible from afar, reading an hour or two each evening, and then to bed at nine o'clock. Up in the morning before daylight and lend a hand in getting breakfast, and then the furnace and a few chores; then fifteen minutes' walk to the post office and back; building a fire in the study; a little reading, and then, at nine, to work with my pen till noon. Then dinner, and a few chores; then sawing and splitting wood for the next twenty-four hours; then a walk to Slabside, or elsewhere; then a little reading and doing as the circumstances may require. Then supper and darkness again. Every day, and every day in winter the same."

Other men might describe the same kind of a day, and it would not appear important as the above picture of a unique human life, so memorably productive, even so simple a record takes on lasting significance. For the mirror of a day is the mirror of this experience unfolding into rich achievement. It is conceivable that this journal, lengthening out through three-score and seven years as private record alone, may prove more permanent than the many volumes intended for the world. But whether or no, a precious autobiography is added to the store of literature. P. K.

Placing the Moon

I've tried the new moon tilted in the air
Above a hazy tree-and-farmhouse cluster
As you might try a jewel in your hair.
I've tried it fine with little breadth
Alone, or in one ornament combining
With one first-water star almost as shining.
I put it shining anywhere I please.
By walking slowly on some evening later,
I've pulled it from a crate of crooked trees
And brought it over glossy water, greater,
And dropped it in, and seen the image wallow.
The color rung, all sorts of wonder follow.
—ROBERT FROST, in "West-Running Brook."

Good Is Normal

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE who recently asked a ticket agent the reason for late trains on several successive mornings, was assured in utmost good faith that in each case it was an "act of God." What a commentary on the so-called Christian world's understanding of God, that such a belief could ever have become current! It is not to be wondered at that the phrase "natural causes" so often refers to hurricane, earthquake, disease, and death, when there is held such a misconception of God, the loving God of whom John wrote, "He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love." Mary Baker Eddy has written on page 200 of her book *Miscellaneous Writings*: "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus, that made his healing easy and instantaneous. Jesus regarded good as the normal state of man, and evil as the abnormal; holiness, life, and health as the better representatives of God than sin, disease, and death." If men actually held this view it is not apparent that a tremendous and revolutionary change would come over human thought? Suppose we believed it natural, normal, for mankind to be well, happy, good, should we be so concerned about contagion, accident, bad climate, and other phases of evil? Should we not maintain a serenity quite different from the fearful and anxious state of most mortals?

Suppose we were to extend this mental attitude to everything, and look upon peace between individuals and nations, honesty, courage, love, and consideration, as truly natural and to be expected; suppose we looked upon good weather, abundant crops, adequate employment, and plentiful supply as nearer right than their opposites, and all men everywhere confidently expected to see such conditions continuing—would not that kind of thinking speedily bring a more heavenly sense upon earth? Even the least spiritually educated will admit that world peace, the financial situation, and general health would be greatly improved by such a mental outlook.

Christian Science places no limits upon the remedial power of right thinking, but insists that eventually all the phenomena of the universe will be seen to be mental phenomena, and subject to the dominion of God-controlled thought, even as Christ Jesus, the master Christian, proved. The thinking of the world will be changed only as the thinking of the individuals of which it is comprised is changed; so that each one has his part to perform.

Mortal mind, so called, appears to reverse spiritual facts. Thus it has, by its insistence that evil is more powerful, natural, and normal than good, filled mankind with fear and its related beliefs, such as dread, worry, and discouragement. These pernicious enemies of peace can be destroyed by an intelligent faith in and appreciation of God, good, as the only power, and of all His good effects as supremely natural or normal.

For beaucoup, la croyance que le tempérament, le caractère, les tendances peuvent s'hériter fait de l'expérience humaine une sombre succession de vicissitudes, de découragements et de pressentiments sans cause. Les divers états mentaux de ces malheureux qui souffrent sont promptement guéris quand ils acceptent la déclaration de Mrs. Eddy. A la page 469 de *Science and Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures): "L'Entendement est Dieu. L'extériorité de l'erreur est le mal. L'entendement, le bien, est la sainte vérité de Dieu, le bien, est l'unique Entendement," et sa conclusion quelques lignes plus loin: "Si les mortels ne prétendaient à aucun autre Entendement, et n'en acceptaient aucun autre, le péché serait inconnu." Lorsqu'on saisit ce fait, il devient clairement visible que le bonheur est naturel et la sainte normale. C'est la croyance en un entendement séparé de Dieu qui cause le mal.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'il faut constamment veiller à la porte de la conscience pour exclure tout penser sinistre et mauvais; mais elle enseigne aussi que le mal doit être compté comme néant et non pas comme quelque chose de puissant. Le meilleur moyen d'exclure les pensées sinistres et décourageantes est d'entretenir un joyeux sentiment de la présence et de la bonté de Dieu. Si le bien est naturel et normal pour l'homme réel, alors il est naturel que chacun de nous manifeste la sainté, la bienveillance, la patience et le bonheur, et anormal et contre nature de voir leurs opposés dans notre expérience. Apprenons à reconnaître la vraie individualité telle que Dieu l'a faite, et habituons-nous à penser à notre être véritable comme étant l'expression et le reflet du divin Principe parfait.

Il n'y a rien d'obscur ni de difficile dans le christianisme scientifique. Pour Jésus, il était naturel, pratique, normal et certain. Nous avons besoin, nous aussi, de cette simple attitude mentale, de ce vigoureux équilibre spirituel, de cette "confiance enfantine" et de cette joyeuse acceptation du bien" dont Mrs. Eddy parle à la page 15 de *Miscellaneous Writings*.

Jusqu'à ce que nous exerçons notre conscience à considérer le bien spirituel comme étant naturel et normal, nous nous rendons peu compte de la grande habitude que nous avons de nous attendre à voir le mal triompher du bien, et du pouvoir que nous avons donné au mal dans notre pensée. L'affirmation mentale continue de la suprématie du bien, l'attente intelligente du bien dans ce qui est véritablement naturel est bon.

ment la santé, la joie et la prospérité dans notre vie. Ce fait est prouvé aujourd'hui par des milliers de Scientistes Chrétiens. Dieu, le bien, est omnipotent, le mal n'a pas de pouvoir. La source divine de toute action est Dieu. Donc, tout ce qui mérite d'être appelé "une action divine" est constructif, bienfaisant, parfait. L'homme, l'homme réel, est créé par Dieu, l'Entendement parfait, pour exprimer l'Entendement. Evidemment alors, tout ce qui est véritablement naturel est bon.

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Theatrical News of the World

DESIGNED BY CARL OSCAR BORG

The Art Director in the Movies

By CARL OSCAR BORG

Los Angeles

LONG and thorn-strewn path leads from the time of the painted "flats," that quivered on their unstable frames when the villain entered the stage set with heavy tread, or banded his fist on a rickety table, to the present-day elaborate and artistic settings that are now built for motion picture productions.

The backgrounds against which the film stars shine tend to be taken for granted by the average fan in the same manner that the average man fails to recognize the degree to which a proper setting enhances the scintillating beauty of a jewel. But, though the fanfare of appreciative trumpets is lacking, I dare say no department of the motion picture industry has advanced so much in recent years as has the technical department.

The embryo art department of earlier days comprised the scenic artist and the old stage carpenter. The carpenter built the "flats" and the artist painted them, mostly in different shades of brown—often called "Viagra" brown. Later came the architect and his draftsman, and they proceeded to build solid sets. Color began to be used, and it was found that not only did such sets photograph more satisfactorily, but the acting was influenced for the better, probably because of the more cheerful and life-like environment.

The next step in the evolution of the motion picture industry's art department introduced the art director, primarily a man endowed with vivid, visual imagination, coupled with the technical ability to project his ideas on paper and with sufficient financial acumen to free from red-tape financial a cost sheet. The art department has become increasingly important, until now scarcely anything except the purchase or writing of the story can be done toward the production of a motion picture before the artist has visualized the background or sets, and projected them on paper, in suitable perspective and composition, for the consideration of the producers.

As a rule, more artistic than the architect he superseded, the art director composes the set with figures and furnishings. This drawing, or composition sketch, is then given to the drafting department, where it is projected back to provide a floor plan also. Then the drawings are sent to



Setting for the Story of Sixteenth Century Flanders, "Two Lovers," a Samuel Goldwyn Production.

"John Bull Calling," a Drinkwater Sketch

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the London Coliseum's present program is a one-act "political" parable, by John Drinkwater, entitled "John Bull Calling." John Bull lies in bed, apparently in a bad way, but really only suffering from an attack of "nerves." At the other end of the room three doctors (party leaders) are consulting, each pushing the claims of his pet remedy. Meantime John Bull is feeling comfort from the homely ministrations of his nurse (Britannia).

"Wings Over Europe"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—That remarkable organization, the Theater Guild, has again demonstrated its ability to accomplish the seemingly impossible. It has put on the stage of the Martin Beck Theater a play by Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne which is really not a play at all, and yet we have been witnessing drama. The production and acting have given this conversational essay, tract, treatise, thesis, or what you will, verisimilitude.

The authors of "Wings Over Europe" present the situation of a young genius of an inventor discovers the secret of the control of the power that governs the material atom. The young idealist is about to lay his proven theory before the Cabinet committee, headed by the Prime Minister of England, fully believing that humanity will receive the discovery with joy and use the control of the atom only for good.

Here he encounters obstacles such as have blocked the way of every discoverer of a new and great idea. Selfish human motives, undreamed of by the young man, raise their heads in all directions. His plans are frustrated and his hopes crushed to such an extent that at the end the authors send us forth having spent an exciting evening, but certainly unenlightened as to the young inventor's theory.

The theme of the play might have been founded on the quotation, "It is remarkable that human beings get along as well as they do, considering that they come into the world knowing nothing and are so unwilling to be taught."

The members of the Theater Guild have cast this play almost unbelievably well. Every one of the 19 characters is well played and from the rise of the curtain to its fall on the last act, there is good acting going on, every second. Particularly good performances are given by Alexander Kirkland, as the young inventor, Ernest Lawford, Frank Conroy, John Dunn, Grant Stewart, Hugh Buckler and every other actor representing a member of the British Cabinet.

The Leading Lady at the Old Vic.

By PERCY ALLEN

FOR a long time past some of us have been wondering when we should have an opportunity to see that accomplished actress, Miss Esme Church, in some Shakespearean character. It came, therefore, as good news, that Miss Lilian Baylis had engaged her, as leading lady, for a season at the Old Vic, where her finished style and authoritative ease of execution made a good impression from the beginning. Coming straight from the stage, robed as "Hilford," that direct if somewhat pallid descendant of Lady Macbeth—in Ibsen's "The Vikings of Helgeland," Miss Church received me in her dressing-room.

"The Princess of France, in 'Love's Labor's Lost,' was far from being your first experience of Shakespeare. It needed no close observation to see that."

"Yes, I have already played several of the Shakespearean leads; some of them with Miss Lena Ashwell, in France, in 1917. After the war, I acted for a considerable time with Miss Lena Ashwell's company at the Century Theater, Notting Hill, one of my many interesting parts being Mary, in Henry Arthur Jones' 'Mary Goes First.'"

"Mr. Jones has praised that performance, in my hearing, many times," I interpolated.

"After that I found myself, for a time, at the Greyhound Theater at Croydon, playing the lead—created, in the West End, by Miss Sybil Thorne, in another play of Mr. Arthur Jones' 'The Lie.' And now, to my great joy, I find myself here."

A knock at the door; and an attendant appeared, holding a parcel. "A book for Miss Church to autograph, please!"

"Do you make a charge for each of these signatures? I think you ought to," Miss Church smiled. "Not yet; but when I become really grand I shall go so—for Dr. Barnardo's homes. This afternoon I have been rehearsing Rosalind, and am preparing to start upon Viola. It is rather curious to find that I come back to Viola more freshly, and with greater pleasure, than to Rosalind—a fact that I attribute to the wonderful beauty of Viola's lines; so exquisite that you

E. H. Sothern Lectures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A large and distinguished audience greeted E. H. Sothern upon the occasion of his first dramatic recital or "one man show," as he called it, at the Town Hall on the afternoon of Dec. 11.

There was in the atmosphere a harking back to the days of the old Lyceum Theater, where, more than 30 years ago, Mr. Sothern began his starring career, under the management of Daniel Frohman, dean of America's theatrical managers. Mr. Frohman introduced Mr. Sothern to his Town Hall audience.

Mr. Sothern first recited full scenes from "Othello" and carried his audience in complete sympathy into the realm of great drama. All present knew that Mr. Sothern is today as well able to handle one of these great roles as ever, and if it were not for the retirement of Julia Marlowe (Mrs. Sothern), and the changed conditions of the theater, he would very likely still be delighting audiences with those performances.

The second part of Mr. Sothern's program consisted of reminiscences of his father, a famous actor, and comments on the romantic roles in which the present Mr. Sothern has appeared. These stories told with all of the charm of manner which has won thousands of admirers were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

For the third part of his program Mr. Sothern recited poems from "If I Were King."

On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 18, "Hamlet" and "Actors of the Past" will be Mr. Sothern's program. Jan. 8 will be devoted to "Macbeth" and "Lord Dunsinane," and Jan. 15 to "The Merchant of Venice."

F. L. S.

Behind the Curtain

By J. T. GREIN

A GOOD dress rehearsal, it is said, portends a bad opening.

That is well; because, Viola, surely, needs to be played freshly. I have seen actresses so much enraptured by the wistful qualities of the part, that they hardly seem to remember that the first Viola—played not by a girl but by a boy—was "saucy at the gate."

"Yes, indeed; some of her lines are cheekily boyish enough: 'No, good swabber; I am to hulk here a little longer.' What an appalling character Viola is—no littleness, no tale-bearing. You will have noticed that when Malvolio comes to her from Olivia, in the second act, she accepts the countess's little fiction about the ring and does not give Olivia away. None but a woman genuinely 'true of heart' would do that."

We fell to talking of Queen Elizabeth—perhaps the historic prototype of Olivia—and agreed how beautifully, and with what fine sense of character, the part of the Queen had been played, by Miss Dorothy Green, in "England's Elizabeth," at the R. A. D. A. Theater, only a few weeks before. By that time, the call-boy was becoming interested, also, in Miss Church; and Mr. John Lane, in the garb of a Viking, took me in charge.

ducer starts work on such a production? At the outset the difficulties of casting seem insuperable. The ideal person for the part is generally engaged elsewhere. Experiments must be made. Although on the English stage it is comparatively easy to secure well-equipped interpreters for the feminine characters, owing to the preponderance of actresses over actors—where the men are concerned, it is a different story.

But the producer carries on somehow. He rehearses piecemeal—often the second act before the first—because more than half his company cannot attend. After harrowing hours things begin to materialize. Then one fine day he is called to the telephone. Mr. X is sorry; he can no longer rehearse as he has just been engaged for lead in town (or a provincial tour) and must start work at once. A little later a messenger arrives. Mr. Y is also no longer available. The producer fingers his hair—but carries on this afternoon he will ring up Tom, Dick and Harry. He reads the parts; eventually he fills the gaps.

Only seven days before the opening comes another thunderclap. The leading lady, who was somewhere in a week's run, but sure to be free on the day, is suddenly informed that her play will go on for a further week. She cannot possibly back out, nor spare the money, for, at these special performances, the only reward is service to art, possibly a small allowance for expenses.

Once more the crisis is met—the providence of the theater alone knows how, and at last comes the dress rehearsal. Then there is trouble with the scenery, trouble with the lighting, some of the costumes are not ready, some of the "props" are missing. The actors, all on edge are "duffy," entrances are forgotten, cues are missed. The rehearsal closes in an atmosphere of despair.

But, wonder of wonders, it is "all right on the night." For, in the world of the theater, it is the human equation that provides the ultimate situation of all difficulties—the teamwork of the players that turns apparent failure into success. And at the end, when the producer is called before the curtain to receive his share of the plaudits, the tribute that he pays to the work of his company is no mere form of words. For, like the leader of an army, he knows that the battle has been won for him by the rank and file.

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOMBO—Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, Indian poet and dramatist, arrived recently in Colombo on his way home. He hopes to establish a national theater in India. He is on his way home from Europe, where he studied the theaters of Germany and Russia. It is his ambition to present "Hamlet" in an Indian language, and hopes to establish a bureau for the presentation of Indian plays for presentation in India. He believes that the Orient has much to learn of Occidental art, just as the Occident has developed in aesthetic expression through a study of the arts of the Orient.

Recently a book of Mr. Chattopadhyaya's plays was published in English. Plays by him are soon to be presented in London and Paris.

Charles Bennett's new play, "The Last Hour" will be produced at the Comedy, London, on Dec. 20.

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The Monitor Reader

- Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to Last Page.)
1. The evacuation of occupied regions and reparations based on economic possibilities.
 2. He was arrested and fined \$500 crowns (about \$125).
 3. Beverly Hills, Calif.
 4. \$640.
 5. "To pour together."
 6. Faith in men and nations.
 7. To enjoy the canvases that attract one and then to compare one's impressions with those of a critic.
 8. Twenty-three days, 15 hours, 21 minutes.
 9. 10 to 1:57.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE—This city has two little theaters supported to the extent that they can announce four performances a week during the season in their own playhouses. The Peabody Conservatory, Johns Hopkins University, Goucher College, Maryland Institute of Art, all these furnish candidates of distinct ability in the various constituent arts. A large leisure or semileisure class seeking self-expression add to this group. Add an inherent tendency to evolve and foster something distinctly Baltimore's own, and it is easier to appreciate the reasons for the success of the Play-Arts Guild and the Vagabonds.

The Play-Arts Guild, under the direction of T. M. Cushing, maintains a Gilbert and Sullivan repertory company at the Masque Theater in "Patience." Recently at the Philadelphia Forum they gave "Patience" to an audience of 2900.

This season was so successfully inaugurated with "The Gondoliers" that it will probably be held over until Christmas to satisfy the demand for seats. As soon as possible, revivals of "The Mikado" and "Iolanthe" will be offered, as well as the fourth annual edition of the "Charles Street Follies," an intimate revue with local background. The Guild is then to present Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," and possibly Christopher Morley's revue, "Behave Yourself."

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The week before Christmas is a busy period. Why not shop in part at least, by telephone?

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| Carpets | Mirrors |
| Chairs | Musical Instruments |
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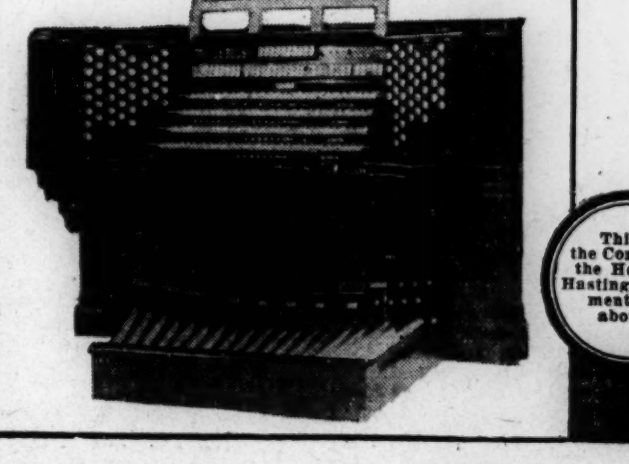
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This is the Console of the Hook & Hastings Organ mentioned above.

EDUCATIONAL

What Is Progressive Education?

III—The Schools at Their Work

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Former Head of English Department, North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka.

THE layman who visits a progressive school invariably experiences a reaction to the degree of freedom he finds there. One visitor will feel that the school is now revealing a new world where the child can unfold naturally, unhampered by the inhibitions many adults made for themselves during their school years. Another will be horrified to see children moving about the rooms "without permission" to hear them talking freely as if at home, to learn that old-fashioned teacher discipline has been de-throned by the faculty and something less recognizable (and often less immediately effective) put in its place.

True it is that providing a right amount and teaching a right use of freedom is at the heart of the new education. It is the greatest problem every teacher, every school, yes and every child, faces. In this modern life it cannot be shoved aside unsettled, but must, as the years go forward, be faced fairly as a fundamental educational problem and solved on a practical working basis. The progressive teacher has a conviction that the child naturally seeks the good and constructive, and is innately endowed with interests and tendencies which, if used, will take him farther along the road of true education than he would go if these were repressed by traditional attitudes and treatment of subject matter. Freedom, says the teacher, is essential if the child is to unfold naturally—which also means joyously—and if the child is to learn to use the freedom which will come to him when he outgrows adult management.

By "freedom" the progressive educator means emphatically not license, but an individual and social ideal such as is found in a democracy of peoples committed to insuring right opportunity for each and all. Such a concept includes a high sense of responsibility toward society and a trained and loving instinct of co-operation. This great work with the child cannot be done in a day. Furthermore, it must be done by consistent and courageous experimenting. The sincerity with which progressive schools are seeking ways to define and provide this freedom may be gauged by the fact that the World Conference on New Education, held in London in August, 1927, and attended by 1200 progressive educators from 42 countries, had for its theme subject "The True Meaning of Freedom in Education." Some schools have plunged too deeply at first, as is natural in a revolutionary movement, and have lacked of social responsibility, and therefore lack of real freedom, is the present result. Others—and the greater number—are going more slowly yet intelligently and fearlessly taking steps forward. There are mistakes, as in all radical experimenting, and among the faculty there are times of perplexity and discouragement, but the nature and number of the successes prove to the progressive teacher that the ideal is a true one.

More Done With Lower Schools

More has been done to free the child in his early years of school work than in his later. This is partly because it is sounder to begin with the foundation work, and partly because the upper schools are held to the old tradition by the "school-leaving" examinations and the college entrance requirements, both based upon the traditional idea of education. Space does not permit me here to outline the numbers of progressive methods evolved in schools throughout the world, but the layman is doubtless hearing increasingly such classifications as the Dalton plan, the Winnetka system of individual instruction, the Decroly method, the Jena plan, the Montessori system, the Howard plan, and others. In a sense, each progressive school has its own plan, which is often a combination of many ideas worked out successfully elsewhere but organized along lines original with that school.

Founded on the ideals of John Dewey and widely used in varying degrees by progressive educators, especially in the United States, is the so-called project method. The project is chosen for the purpose of providing experiences growing out of following through some idea or interest in a natural way—experiences as close to those of actual living as possible, and the work motivated largely by the child's own native zest for investigation. Thus an individual or a group approximate the experiences of life by carrying through some idea to completion, whether it be building the

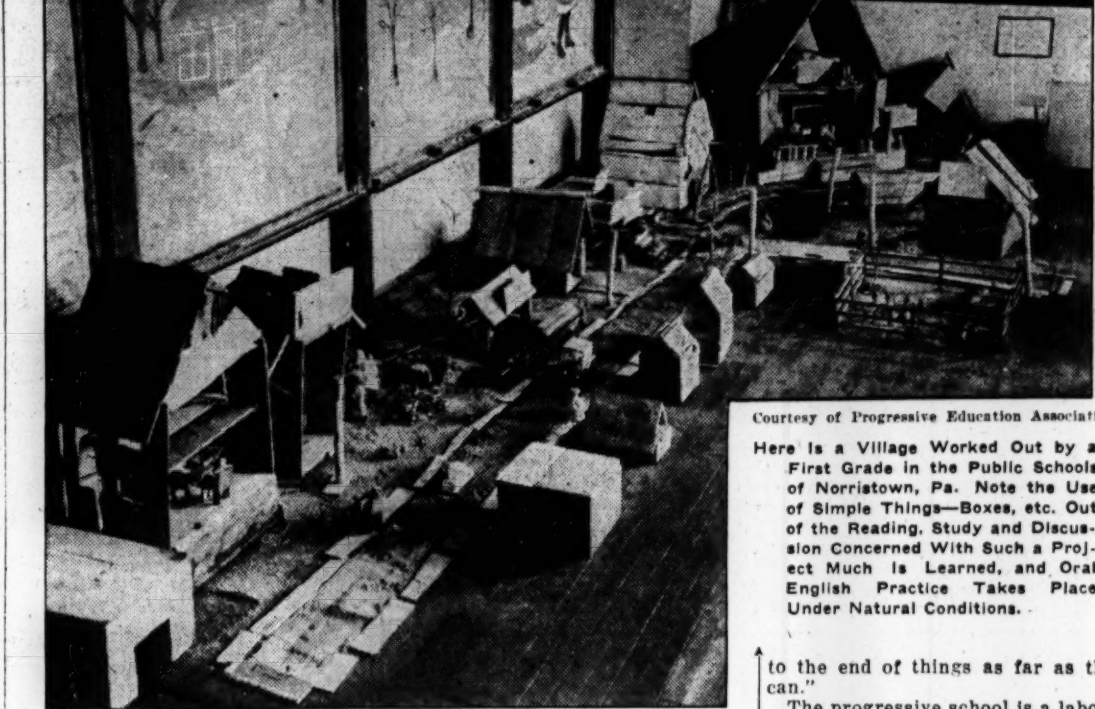
work in several "subjects" around the stamp collecting hobby, as once at the Beaver Country Day School, or having a model League of Nations Assembly as in some of the European schools last year. The project works out somewhat along these lines: Perhaps a first grade takes primitive man (little children gain much through study of the primitive). In the United States these children see Indian and Eskimo pictures, take a trip to the museum, write up their observations, hear and tell stories, poems, and sing songs, make Indian looms and pottery and paintings, design and make parts of Indian or Eskimo costumes and wear them, make a full-sized wigwag or igloo outdoors, or a sand-table model of an Indian village, play Indian games, act out the story of Hiawatha and thoroughly over a period of time imbue themselves in the experience. Through it come opportunities for practice in the three R's (arithmetic in expense accounts, making scale maps, measuring dimensions of looms, wigwags, costumes, etc.; plenty of reading, writing, handwriting, art, music, literature, and oral English everywhere) and an enriched background that was eagerly sought by the child, and motivated constantly by his own interest. Furthermore the experience has kept alive and trained that alertness of mind, that readiness to develop his thought-processes, has given him opportunities to make choices, exert judgment, and to adjust himself joyously and co-operatively to the activities of his fellow men.

Premium on Interest
The project has not done away with all drill in the three R's, and hence cannot take up all the time during the day. But it has put a premium on interest, initiative, normal methods of research, and has enabled the teacher more frequently to use the three R's in their natural setting, with the result that isolated drill is becoming less and less a necessity.

It may be well to point out here that while the child seems to be doing only what he wants to do (a criticism the progressive school has to meet), this is only a half truth and therefore misleading. The teacher has studied the children's interests, and adapted to them such methods as will give them the richest possible opportunity for taking their next steps in education. The teacher is the leader and guide. It is her gift as leader, to show the children that these educational experiences are interesting and worth seeking. Thus the child, under the ideal teacher, does what



Corner of a Room in Carson College Flourentown, Pa., a Progressive School for Girls Up to 18 Years. The Wall Hangings Were Made by the Children in Connection With a Study of Egypt.



Here is a Village Worked Out by a First Grade in the Public Schools of Norristown, Pa. Note the Use of Simple Things—Boxes, etc. Out of the Reading, Study and Discussion Concerned With Such a Project Much Is Learned, and Oral English Practice Takes Place Under Natural Conditions.

grade libraries to aid in just such projects. It should be added that in free individual and group activity such as this, a child rightly guided may gain much in his social and mental adjustment to the world around him.

A high school organized under the traditional school curriculum and limited in its freedom by the college requirements, successfully using the project method to energize its work. For instance, a Latin class may choose and dramatize, costume and stage a portion of Virgil's *Aeneid*. Besides the review of the Latin reading necessary for dramatizing the story, is the searching of Latin writings as well as histories, encyclopedias, pictures, museums, in true motion picture style, for aid in the setting and costumes. Under a skillful teacher any amount of training in college requirement "prose" is done away with as a mere drill subject by the use of original Latin sentences in the rehearsals and the play. A desire for improvement supplants duty as a motivating force in perfecting pronunciation and structure. I heard a class once which had caught the rhythm of the Latin poetry and found it a wonderful chanted beauty. Getting into the

run Thorne-Thomson in a talk to the North Shore faculty. The project is being successfully used by progressive teachers to make high school subject-studies thrilling.

Get Zest for Thinking

"We find that children who have gone through a progressive school of the right sort get a zest for using their minds," says Edward Yeomans, founder of the Ojai Valley School. "Therefore they do better in the upper school than the children who have done things only by rote and have never experienced the joys of investigation and of thinking through

to someone in a distant place. I am a college graduate, and now am working toward a degree of master of arts at Columbia University, while teaching in the public schools of the city."

I am 21 years of age and have lived all my life in New York City, except for a short time in California when I was 8 years old. To me the city is a constant joy. Never do I tire of its variableness, its beauty and its bustle. Although I have seen the towering buildings numerous times, their beauty always seems fresh to me. Looking down Fifth Avenue on a misty morning is a gift I would like to bestow on all who love beauty as well as all to who wish to revive childhood dreams of fairyland and castles in the air.

All New York is not as lovely as Fifth Avenue, yet to one whose eyes are open, countless bits of beauty are always being revealed—a striking piece of wrought iron on a dingy house in the midst of the business section about Fourteenth Street; ocean liners coming into the bay, the Lewisohn Stadium on a summer evening densely crowded, the audience silent with compelling attention as the Philharmonic plays a bit of Debussy, hardly audible—I could go on endlessly. I do not feel that I am a provincial New Yorker, for I understand the limitations of living in, and seeing, but one city, yet I feel that there are but few other places in which I should like to live.

I should like to correspond with anyone, anywhere. I can read French and German. I am especially interested in history, government, politics and current affairs. (Miss) H. F. A. Sedalia, Mo.

Dear Editor:
I also should like to join the "over 20" group of the Parent Column. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. I think the Parent Column and the Mail Bag are wonderful features of this paper, because they make friends all over the world.

Sedalia is a town with a population of about 20,000 people. It is in the central part of Missouri, and the Missouri State Fair is held here every year in August, at which time thousands of people come here. Our fair grounds is very pretty and has some lovely buildings in it.

I would enjoy receiving letters from anyone living in or out of the United States. (Miss) E. S. Camberley, Surrey, Eng.

Dear Editor:
I had often thought I would like to write to the "Mail Bag," but until you organized one for the "Over Twenties," I had thought that I was too old. I am now 21.

I have always been very interested in the Mail Bag. In fact, I think The Christian Science Monitor is the best paper there is. I have been interested in Christian Science since I was 4 years old.

For the past three years I have been studying at the Art School at the University of Reading (England's youngest university).

I am interested in all kinds of art and in crafts, as well as music and literature. I find the articles on these subjects in the Monitor of the very highest standard.

The country around here is some of the prettiest in England, and I should like very much to correspond with some young people living in other countries. (Miss) F. C.

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PROGRESS has filled the accommodation at Sherbrook School, necessitating its removal to one of the best-known Country Houses in the district—NORTHWOOD—where ideal facilities are increased three-fold in capacity. AS A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS with ideal of real education and exceptional advantages, success is met indicated by a recent Examination. Four Sherbrook pupils entered and secured the first four places (honours) in this area. Prospects and full information from the Secretary, Sherbrook School, Northwood, Buxton. Principals: MISS D. G. HARDY. This School advertises in The Christian Science Monitor only.

The Parent

We have called this department "The Parent," but it is not in any sense exclusively for those to whom the actual daily guidance of children has been given. We like to think of it rather as a channel for the parent quality of thought wherever it may be manifested in the minds of children and young folks, and of an earnest desire to contribute toward their progress. It is our hope that the letters and short articles sent in to the column by those who are finding this a true and useful medium of expression, may be not only a means of sharing with many the writers' joy in a true unfoldment of the child thought, but also a means of bringing together through a "ground-up" mail bag "new friends throughout the world."

Dear Editors:
I have been enjoying the Parent Column and the Mail Bag for all ages ever since they were started and I do want to say "Thank you." There are no words that really can express my gratitude for our wonderful paper in all its departments. It is becoming daily more of a comfort and joy to the entire family. Our little boy of 8 years cuts out the "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes" every week and the entire family enjoys reading them together. Of course, he enjoys Snubs and Waddies and the jokes and the Sundial column.

The idea of making friends through the Mail Bag columns of the Monitor is so delightful and I have so enjoyed the letters from those who have made friends in this way and who have told of happy meetings and benefits derived therefrom.

I am so grateful for the thought of home as brought out in the Monitor regarding Herbert Hoover. We need the thought of the home life, home as the center of the activities of the family, the place where the family loves to be more than anywhere else; and I am sure we will all think many times of Herbert Hoover in his home with his family and dearest friends about him receiving the election returns as planned so beautifully in the Monitor of Nov. 7. It is a joy to have the most prominent figure in our country lay such stress in his words and actions on home.

I should love to receive letters from anywhere and everywhere and shall do my best to be a good correspondent. I should like to hear from those in foreign countries as to the interest in their vicinity about our election and its splendid victory for right. I have so enjoyed letters from other countries on the back page of the Monitor in regard to prohibition and the feeling regarding it in foreign countries. Thank you again for all the opportunities for "good letters" we are pleased to have opened to us all through the Parent Column and the Over Twenties section. (Mrs.) H. M. C.

From a correspondent who recently came to the United States from Holland.

Dear Editors:
I see so many letters of appreciation for the opportunity the Parent Column offers to grownups to correspond and sometimes get acquainted.

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117 West 46th St., New York City

Luxury and Children

wealth or to be quits with its parents for some reason or other. The toy that is perfect is a dead thing to a child. There is nothing more to do with it in the way of pretending. A child will soon get tired of it, probably from unconscious self-protection.

Anatole France, the famous French author, in his book, "Le petit Pierre," gives an interesting illustration of this much-ignored truth. Early in the morning As a little boy he often was at a loss what to do with himself, when he woke up too early or had to stay in bed. One day he made the splendid discovery that his five fingers were human beings, each with a character of its own. He made them act in self-composed plays and there was no end of fun. There happened to be, one day, a box of colored ribbons by his bedside and this made him aware of the fact that his poor actors were without faces or dresses. He made them clothing, gave them faces, and then . . . "all was finished," he says. "Inspiration had been frozen by the interference of luxury."

A child has a vital need to do a lot of pretending, which is both the result of and the stimulus to his power of origination and therefore is of essential importance for his future as well. And the woman or man who has no dreams left, is a poor creature indeed.

For the love of children, let us have the courage to beware of luxury and to be very careful in the choice of presents for our own and other people's children.

Problem Sessions
Displace Recitations
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York
The old schoolroom recitation period during which pupils "say their lessons" is fast disappearing, according to Prof. Edwin H. Reeder of Teachers College, Columbia University. Pupils were not interested in subjects taught by the recitation method, he said, with the result that organizers of problem class sessions are now taking its place.

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Kindergarten and Grades. Boarding and Day School. Through self-interest, develops ability for right thinking and doing, thus attaining the true development of character. Winter Sessions. Summer Sessions. Catalogue.

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Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

La Paz (lah pahth or pahs), capital of Bolivia, which country is now in dispute with Paraguay on a border issue.

Dr. Tehyl Hsieh (teh'yeh shee'-uh), head of the Chinese Trade Bureau in Boston, says that a half century hence only the barest handful of Chinese will be found in the United States, as opportunities for educated men are developing so fast in China.

Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen (eh-ree'-go'-yeh-n), President of Argentina, took this office for the second time on Oct. 12, 1928. It was by his orders that investigations were made which led to the discovery of a recent plot against Mr. Hoover.

Alberto Palacios (pah-lah'-the'-oce), Foreign Minister of Bolivia, says: "We do not seek anything to the detriment of our sister countries."

he wants to do, but—and this is every teacher's concern—he wants to do what gives him the most unfoldment. Certainly a normal and joyful state of affairs. That this does not necessarily do away with self-discipline I hope to show later.

The third grade at North Shore for several years built much of its work around a study of the pioneer development of the region in which the children live. They began their history not with something distant, but with a vital local interest—after of Indian trails and camps near by—and followed the routes and coming of the French voyageurs, the covered wagons, with Fort Dearborn and Chicago's growth. Every old landmark was studied eagerly, during school hours and afterward. Trips to the historical museum were thrilling for weeks. Books, people's grandfathers, maps, no possible source was left untapped. Their intellectual energy would put many an adult to shame. If a test for investigation and knowledge of where to look to get needed information are part of true education, they go quite a distance. Traditionally history textbooks as the beginning and end of this activity would fall far short of their desire. Many books and objects are collected from homes and libraries, also are made by the children, and of course the school itself is building up

spirit of the thing, the class lives in Roman times, and the language, required by the colleges, is lit up for the children as an actual means of communication between real persons who have left a great historic and literary heritage worth knowing about. "It is the things that have thrilled us that we remember and make our own," once said Mrs. Guds.

Progressive Education
A quarterly magazine for teachers and laymen reviewing the newer tendencies in education, published by the Progressive Education Association. Seventy-five cents per copy. Yearly subscription membership \$3.00. AFTER TEN YEARS. The January issue, a twentieth anniversary number of special attraction and importance, covering the growth of Progressive Education during the last decade. Begin your subscription with this issue. Add twenty-five cents for foreign postage. Send to: Progressively Education Association, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

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period of 45 days "in order that
ministers should be freed from the
burden of parliamentary duties dur-
ing the negotiations concerning the
military and financial agreements
with Great Britain."
The reference to this agreement was
one of the most important as
it was one of the most hopeful
features of the King's speech. He
indicated that the reply received
from the British Government had
led to the immediate opening of
negotiations, adding the hope that
these two agreements will be satis-
factorily concluded.

\$5,000,000 Florida
Celery Sent North

More Than 6500 Cars Shipped
From Seminole
County

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SANFORD, Fla.—More than 6500
cars of celery, valued at nearly
\$5,000,000, are reported to have left
this section this year bound for the
great national markets. Estimates
show that more than a quarter of
the celery sold in the United States
was grown in Seminole County.
Although citrus fruit continues to
be the important crop in certain sec-
tions of this State, it has been found
that this portion is peculiarly
adapted to the highly specialized
business of celery growing.
For miles around Sanford the
celery farms at the height of the
season spread a smooth expanse of
green, level fields, some with rows
half a mile long, against a back-
ground of pine and palmetto woods.
Negro crews do the work of setting,
cultivating and harvesting. Men,
women and children, in motley gar-
ments, swarm up and down the
rows, singing and laughing as they
work.
An expert setter can plant more
than 40,000 celery plants in a day.
On the larger farms one can some-
times see all the operations going on
simultaneously—a crew of setters in
one corner, half a dozen Negroes
guiding mule-drawn cultivators in
another section, boys broadcasting
fertilizer, and perhaps another crew
cutting and packing the full-grown
stalks.
Complete control of moisture is

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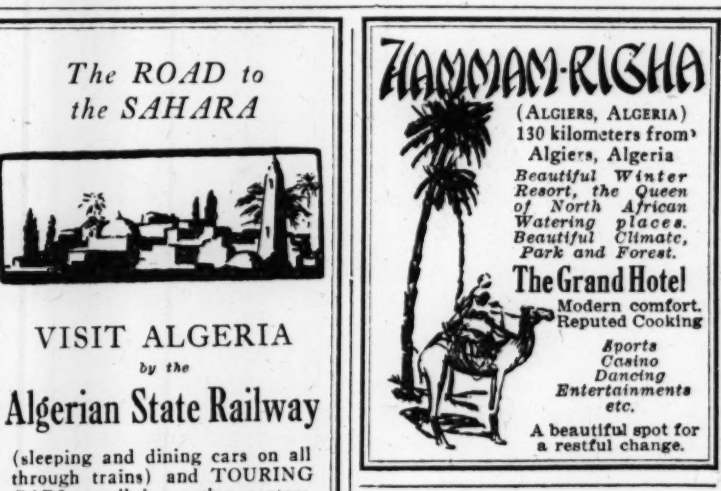
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STOCK MARKET

HODS FROM IN LIGHT TRADING

Copper and Merchandise Shares Lead Upward Trend—Utility Issues Higher

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—The stock market displayed a strong uptrend today in the duller sessions since last summer. With widespread predictions of another "money squeeze" before the end of the year, several of the large traders have practically suspended operations for the time being. Most of the leading commission houses also continue to exercise caution in the making of new commitments at this time.

Business news generally is favorable. The copper industry is again talking of 17-cent copper in the near future. One of the largest New York department stores reported record-breaking holiday sales. Each day also brings forth new merger reports, a consolidation of New York meat firms being one of the day's developments.

Call money renewed at 7 per cent and dropped to 6, delaying the expected stiffening of the market, but time money continues firm at the highest levels in several years.

Mail order and merchandising shares were buoyant in anticipation of record-breaking holiday trade. National Bellows Hess ran up 10 points to new high at 18 1/2. Montgomery Ward climbed 4 points to 10 1/2. Sears-Roebuck 5 and a number of others moved up 2 to 4 points.

Coppers also extended their early gains. American Smelting selling 34 1/2, and Howes 34 3/4.

The long-awaited automobile show bullish demonstration in the automotive shares also developed, with Packard, Timken Roller Bearing and Electric Auto Lite marked up 3 points or more, and Chrysler 2 1/2.

Fluorine-Arrow company touched a new top at 28. Columbia Carbon advanced more than 6 points to a new high at 117.

Other stocks to move into new high ground included Federal Light and Traction and Granby Copper. National Tea jumped 23 points, to 100 1/2.

A. M. Byers & Co., Pacific 6, Wright Aeronautical 5 1/2, Western Union and National Biscuit 5 each.

Allied Chemical and Bush Terminal 4 each.

Case Chemical, off 5, was one of the few soft spots.

Prices continued to creep upward, with the popular high-priced shares in demand, at the close session entered the final hour. Montgomery Ward reached 12 1/2, Sears-Roebuck the high figure for the present stock.

Adams Express rose 9, Green Cananea Copper 7, and Midland Steel Products preferred 6.

American Can, Corn Products, Shattuck and John A. Mervin also ruled materially higher. The closing was strong. Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Corn exchanges opened firm, with sterling cables quoted 1/4 of a cent higher at 48 1/2-16.

The bond market displayed a brighter tone in early trading today. Price changes were small, but there were numerous gains, especially in the improvement, and there was a fair demand for sugar issues.

Coppers again under pressure. American Smelting fell 1/2 point. International Telephone & Telegraph continued 4 1/2 established a new top at 113 1/2.

Bulls active in better prices included St. Paul 5, some New York Transitions, Pennsylvania 7 1/2 and Western Union 4 1/2.

The foreign list was dull. Republic of Bolivia 8 1/2 advanced fractionally, apparently reflecting improvement in the threatened war situation. United States Government obligations were inclined to heaviness.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway had been included in state Commission Commission for authority to issue \$1,000,000 4 per cent general mortgage bonds. The stock changed for a like amount of first and refunding 4 1/2.

NEW YORK COTTON
(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York and Boston)

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COTTON GOODS HAVE RATHER QUIET DEMAND

Sheetings and Wide Cloths
Dull—Combed Yarn and
Canton Call Active

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 18.—Business in the primary cotton goods market was reasonably quiet last week, and averaged up about the same as the previous week.

The day-to-day selling was mostly made up of filling-in orders. These repeat orders have contributed to make the first half of December better than the corresponding part of November, and on the whole better than last year.

In the print cloth division the most notable activity was in the 36-inch goods which sold at 7 1/2¢ to 7 3/4¢ for the 64x68s, and at 8 1/2¢ for spots of 68x72s; the same number sold for 8 1/2¢ for future delivery.

The regular 35 1/2-inch 64x68s 5.55-yard brought 7 1/2¢ from first hands, 7 3/4¢ from second hands. The 68x72s 4.75-yard sold at 8 1/2¢, although some sales were made early in the week at 8 3/4¢. The 30 squares 4.00-yard were steady all week at 10 1/2¢.

Sheetings were very quiet, although prices were generally held firm. The 40-inch 2 1/2-yard sold at 11 1/2¢ early in the week, and the 40-inch 2 1/2-yard 4.75-yard at 7 1/2¢ to 7 3/4¢. The 36-inch 5.00-yard was steady all week at 6 1/2¢.

Wide Goods Quiet
Wide goods were much more quiet than usual. Wide dress 36-inch 2 1/2-yard sold at 15 1/2¢ to 16 1/2¢, and the 37-inch 1 1/2-yard was 22¢. Wide sheetings 57-inch 4 1/2-yard brought 11 1/2¢, and the 57-inch 3 1/2-yard 16 1/2¢. Wide satens 51-inch 1 1/2-yard moved at 2 1/2¢, and the 55-yard at 2 1/2¢. Wide twills 55-inch 1 1/2-yard sold at 33 1/2¢, and the 55-inch 1 1/2-yard at 33 1/2¢.

There was quite a demand for fancy carded broadcloths, principally from doily looms, to the shirtings trade for April delivery. Other types of fancy doily woven shirtings which were in demand included some 80x76s of colored yarn carded which sold at 13 1/2¢.

Regular carded broadcloths moved in fairly good volume, with the most popular number being the 12x26s which sold at 32 1/2¢. The 100x60s brought 11¢, and the 80x60s feeder motion 9 1/2¢ to 9 3/4¢, and non-feeder motion at 8¢.

The most popular number of the combed broadcloths was the 12x28x6s which brought 11 1/2¢, and the 80x60s feeder motion 9 1/2¢ to 9 3/4¢, and non-feeder motion at 8¢.

Combed Yarn Goods
There was quite a satisfactory volume of combed yarn goods, including pongees, lawns and dimities. The 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard pongee sold at 12 1/2¢, while the 40-inch 76x72s 9.00-yard brought 10 1/2¢, and the same width 88x80s 8.50-yard 12 1/2¢.

Among the combed lawns were the 40-inch 76x72s 8.00-yard, which sold at 10 1/2¢, and the same width 88x80s 8.50-yard at 12 1/2¢ for spot delivery.

Plain rayon alpaca 40-pick with foreign rayon sold at 12 1/2¢. Among the multi-flament rayon alpaca the 35-inch 68x64s 15.00-yard sold at 60¢, and the same construction with 100 flament and 40 flament brought 23 1/2¢.

In the regular rayon and cotton mixtures the 64x84s sold at 13 1/2¢ to 14 1/2¢, and the 64x84s 15.00-yard with domestic rayon. The 64x84s brought 15 1/2¢ to 16 1/2¢ with foreign and 16 1/2¢ to 17 1/2¢ with domestic rayon. The rayon and cotton dobbies 64x84s moved at 14 1/2¢ to 15 1/2¢ for foreign rayon and 15 1/2¢ to 16 1/2¢ for domestic rayon.

The 36-inch rayon and cotton volles 60x66s with 75 denier rayon sold at 35¢ to 36¢, and the 35-inch 60x64s with 75 denier rayon brought 34 1/2¢ to 35¢. The celanese volles 39-inch 64x64s with 75 denier rayon sold at 33 1/2¢ to 34¢.

Mixtures Fairly Active
All rayon twills 40-inch 82x84s with 150 denier warp and miller sold at 37 1/2¢ to 38 1/2¢. Rayon and silk tafettas 40-inch 100x50s with 150 denier warp and three thread Japanese trim filling brought 46¢. Rayon and silk twills 40-inch 124x52s, otherwise the same as above, brought 51 1/2¢ to 52¢, and the 120x52s of the same description brought 49 1/2¢ to 50¢.

Activity in the silk and cotton goods ran into a number of thousands of pieces, and is noted for the best of several parts. The 35-inch 88x52s 22-26 single end cantons sold at 13¢ for spot delivery, and the 35-inch 88x52s 22-26 single end cantons sold at 13¢ for future delivery. The 35x104s 22-26 two end cantons sold at 30¢ for future delivery.

Onaburgs were more active, the 36-inch goods selling from 12 1/2¢ to 13 1/2¢. The high count 7-ounce 30-inch onaburgs brought 12¢. Tiedowns were also active, the 8-ounce goods advancing 5¢.

Cotton flannels have sold well since the announcement of the new prices. Cotton dresses were quiet, as was tire fabric.

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Byzantine
The style of architecture developed in the Byzantine Empire during the fourth century continues in modified forms in the East. Its characteristics are the round arch springing from columns or piers and the dome raised on pendentives.

Los Angeles Times: Chile is funny. Down there it takes a certain income to get a place in the Senate, instead of a certain outgo.

Variation of the Compass
In a mariner's compass the direction assumed by the needle is not generally toward the geographical north, but it diverges toward the east or west of it.

Louisville Times: About the most popular method of farm rent is selling the place to a country club.



LARGE CHRISTMAS GIFT
The Maharajah of Mysore, in recognition of the kindly hospitality shown by the inhabitants of Durban, S. Afr., has shipped an eight-month-old elephant as a Christmas gift to the town.

Judge: A hotel in Berlin is now serving two different kinds of food made from sawdust. That's a fine board, all right.

Byzantine Palaces
The Palace of the Hedsdom at Constantinople, and a fragment of Theodorik's work at Ravenna, Italy, are all that remain of Byzantine palaces.

Montreal Star: Motorists planning a tour are apt to think that the best scenery is that which lies farthest away.

Levant
"Levant" is the name given to the coastlands of the eastern Mediterranean Sea, from Greece to Egypt, or more generally to the coast lands of Asia Minor and Syria.

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The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Upon what two problems does Germany insist that a settlement shall be made by the Allies?—*Editorial*..... 10
2. How was the law enforced in Sweden when the Crown Prince's son was found driving without a license?—*Letters*..... 10
3. What American community is noted for its outdoor Christmas trees?—*Sundial*..... 10
4. What was paid for the first ticket at Jenny Lind's first concert in America?—*Children's Page*..... 10
5. What was the only familiar touch that Collinson Owen of London found in Los Angeles?—*Editorial Page Feature*..... 10
6. What is the root-meaning of "confound"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
7. Upon what does the progress of civilization rest, in the opinion of President Coolidge?—*Sayings*..... 10
8. What is the best way for a layman to study pictures?—*Art Page*..... 10
9. What is the present round-the-world record?—*Children's Corner*..... 10
10. When was Newfoundland discovered?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Potent

Every Latin student who has learned *potens*, "powerful," may recognize in this word the original form almost unchanged. Our adjective continues to mean powerful but it has a few other shades of meaning which one should understand as well. Physical power is not the predominant idea, but inherent, forceful mental or moral influence is regarded as potent. It might be defined as efficient rather than strong, cogent rather than mighty, authoritative rather than weighty.

One who has potent faculties should use them wisely as an able, capable sovereign would do. The very name suggests latent strength which may produce the most far-reaching effects and might involve countless numbers of people. A character which can influence others should influence them for good. Potency involves great responsibility. The first syllable of *potent* is stressed. Sound *o* as in *old*, *e* as in *event*.

"Their arguments were potent."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

E. W. Beatty: "Cultivate a sense of humor—not the harmful humor that only takes delight in the confusion or humiliation of others—but that humor which enables a man to laugh at himself and hold himself in proper proportion, a man who sees the bright side and communicates the brightness to others."

Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon: "One of the chief lessons to be gathered from the Great War is the ease with which national emotion can be stirred."

Lord Birkenhead: "I counsel each one of you to nourish ambition, to exalt it over self-indulgence, indifference, indolence and self-complacency."

Bishop of Manchester: "Everywhere we must seek opportunities to give service, not to acquire gain."

Ruby M. Ayres: "Some modern novels give me the feeling of being in a cold damp house with the blinds down."

A Thought for Today

MY knights are sworn to vows
Of utter hardihood, utter gentleness,
And loving, utter faithfulness in love.

—TENNISON

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Snow House

IT WAS snow time, good, old-fashioned snow time, and Dollie and Joe were determined to make the most of it while it lasted. "Let's make a real snow house," suggested Joe.

"Oh, yes, let's!" cried Dollie. "And we'll give a real snow party in it." So that settled it, and very soon they had built the snowiest house that ever was seen, and they called it "Snow House."

It was a large house, too—so large, in fact, that they could both stand up inside it, with plenty of room to spare, and was made of real snow bricks. Well, all except the back, which was really a part of their own garden wall, for, as Joe remarked, it wasn't as if Dollie and he were like ordinary builders whose bricks are all ready made for them to build with. They had to make their own, so it was just as well they had the garden wall to help them. However, to return to the house. It had a real door, and it had a window, and lots more things besides, and—suppose we begin at the beginning and describe it properly.

Well, first they filled a wheelbarrow with snow—filled it to overflowing—then, when the snow was piled up well above the top they pressed it all down hard with an iron spade, till it was just one frozen mass. But it was rather large like that, so they chopped it up very carefully with the spade, and there, all lying neatly packed together, were the finest little bricks you ever saw—genuine snow ones, to build the house with.

It took them quite a time to make the bricks, for they needed such a lot, but at last they had enough, and then the building began in earnest. The frame of a large oblong box formed the doorway, the door itself being a piece of board hung on leather hinges and the frame of a rather smaller box made the window. Two sides of a large packing case formed the roof, and what do you think was the chimney? An old-fashioned muff box, with the bottom knocked out! All these things, how-

ever, were carefully hidden beneath a generous sprinkling of snow, and then Dollie hung a pretty Chinese lantern inside, and behold, the house was finished.

To make the party especially gay, Joe had a fine box of fireworks, and if you want to know what the guests said when they arrived and saw the snowhouse lit up, and what they thought when they knew it was all for them—in short, how they felt about the whole affair—just arrange a party like this and see!

These United States
Pennsylvania
The land which later became Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn, a member of the Society of Friends, by Charles II of England, in payment of a debt to the Penn family. The grant consisted of 40,000 square miles, and in order to encourage people to go to America, Penn offered 6000 acres for \$100, or about \$500, to people who would settle in the new country. Many Scotch and Irish came, and in less than four years Philadelphia, the birthplace of independence and the Constitution of the United States, was founded. New York City, which had been settled 60 years before, Penn founded a government based on the eternal principle of equal human rights and with its sole object the freedom and happiness of its people. He also made a treaty of peace and good will with the Indians which was not broken for 70 years.

The growth of Pennsylvania was more rapid than that of any other of the 13 colonies, although it was

next to the last to be founded. Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love, became the model for nearly all the cities of the United States, as its streets crossed at right angles. It continued the largest city in America until after the Revolution and was the capital of the United States from 1790 to 1800.

Pennsylvania is the first state in mineral productions and second to New York in industrial output. Pittsburgh is the center of the metal productions, Scranton, the center of the hard coal industry, while Reading is a great agricultural center. The state seal shows a black horse and a white horse, above which is an eagle, and below, a ship. At the bottom is the state motto, "Liberty, Independence." There is no state flower but the state nicknames are "Keystone," "Steel" and "Coal." There are two national forest reservations. The name Pennsylvania, which means Penn's woods, was given to the land by the King in honor of William Penn.

Befriending the Squirrels
In the center of Stockholm there lies a park which squirrels have chosen for their home. These lovable little creatures, with their bright eyes, and fascinating movements, found a friend in Mr. Ekström, who furnished them regularly with food. When Dr. Gustav Eilen, the well-known Swedish natural scientist now living in New York, heard of the thoughtful kindness of Mr. Ekström, he decided to send a contribution to him for the purchase of nuts so that the little Swedish squirrel will always be exceedingly well fed.

Dr. Gustav Eilen is intensely interested in squirrel life, and though over eighty years of age never misses a morning, rain or shine, from feeding his many furry friends in Central Park with peanuts.

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The Adventures of Waddles

When zero weather froze our lake, Joe and I resolved to make an igloo, where both snow and ice were plentiful, and without price.

Duck friends admired our work two days, and then, alas! the sun's warm rays soon proved that igloos can't endure our Drakeville shifting temperature.

In Lighter Vein

Not a Toy

There were guests for the evening and the small boy of the house was a bit too conspicuous. His mother, in an aside to his father, said: "I think you had better take Bobby apart and talk to him."

Bobby overheard and exclaimed excitedly: "Oh, but Mother, are you sure he can put me together again?"



Wife: "I've had to put the jam I made in your study, darling. It's overflowing in the store cupboard!"

Just Half a Penny's Worth
Three boys entered the village sweet shop. The proprietor said to the first boy, "What do you want, my boy?"

"A penn'orth of bull's-eyes, please."

The shopman climbed a ladder, brought down the jar that contained the bull's-eyes, made up the packet of sweets and returned the jar to the shelf. Then he asked the second boy what he wanted.

"A penn'orth of bull's-eyes, please," was the answer.

"Why didn't you say so before?" said the shopman. As he went up the ladder again he demanded of the third boy, "Do you want a penn'orth of bull's-eyes, too?"

"No," replied the boy.

The shopman climbed to the shelf again, brought down the jar, made up the second packet of sweets, restored the jar to the shelf and once more put the ladder away. Then the third boy piped up: "Hap'orth of bull's-eyes, please."

—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Memories
Upon a mound of sand I gently perched the ball. I made a mighty swing and lunched. And still the gutta perched.

—*Boston Transcript*.

Renewal of Patent
"I've had to borrow my room mate's patent leathers!"

"What's the idea?"

"The patent on mine has expired."



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

It Never Fails
St. Louis, Mo.

HEAVY and continued rains had swollen the streams so greatly and so suddenly as to demoralize railroad transportation. One passenger train had for more than 48 hours been vainly seeking to reach its terminal destination, detouring over one promising route after another, only to find its passage in each case finally disputed by weakened bridge or inundated or washed-out track.

The situation created a problem for not a few passengers, who had undertaken the journey without anticipating such a delay and without carrying sufficient funds to provide for the food and the incidentals which it involved. One elderly man, traveling alone, seemed especially perturbed, and, observing him scanning the coins which his purse contained, a fellow passenger slipped into the seat beside him and engaged him in conversation.

In a tactful manner he learned that the elderly man was indeed disturbed. Some self-denial which he had been practicing in the matter of food did not especially distress him, but he did wish that he might telegraph the wife he had left behind, and the son to whom he was journeying; they must be anxious to learn of him and his welfare, since his arrival was long overdue, and in the confusion of the rerouting of the train would probably be unable to learn even of his whereabouts.

The passenger slipped a \$5 bill into the old gentleman's hand, saying: "Take this, my friend, and be comfortable and easy in your mind. I can spare it easily, and would like to feel that if my own father were in such a situation someone would show him the same consideration. I am giving you my business card also, and when you reach your son he can return the sum to me."

The loan was accepted with grateful expressions, and in a week or so's time there came to its donor a letter from the son. "You may be sure of my heartfelt gratitude," he wrote, "and I shall hope that I may never fall to be equally mindful of my brother's need when it appears to me." And soon following the letter came a basket of choice fruit in further expression of thanks.

The Golden Rule had been applied with the never-failing result.

When Zero Weather Froze Our Lake, Joe and I Resolved to Make an Igloo, Where Both Snow and Ice Were Plentiful, and Without Price.

Duck Friends Admired Our Work Two Days, and Then, Alas! the Sun's Warm Rays Soon Proved that Igloos Can't Endure Our Drakeville Shifting Temperature.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Twelve Seconds Up!

PERHAPS no similarly brief an interval has been so momentous as those twelve seconds in which the Wright Brothers' clumsy airplane made its first flight over the wind-swept sand dunes of Kitty Hawk, N. C., twenty-five years ago yesterday. A quarter of a century has followed that event, and today Europe and the United States are covered with aerial routes. Henry Ford, a member of the International Air Conference commemorating the anniversary, is turning out big trimotored duralumin machines at the rate of three a week, capable of carrying a dozen passengers hundreds of miles without refueling.

That is no more than other leading manufacturers are doing. The air field at Paris, Le Bourget, sees French, English, Dutch, Belgian and German flying machines arriving and departing daily. It embarked 38,000 passengers in 1927. Fokker and Junker airplanes are carrying larger and larger loads from Berlin, London and other capitals. In the United States, last year, it is estimated that 30,000,000 miles were flown by other than military flyers. These and similar achievements were the outcome of that first twelve seconds' flight. The graceful, birdlike craft of today is the lineal descendant of that pusher-type machine, carrying one man and powered by a home-built four-cylinder engine.

Wilbur Wright won the toss on Dec. 14, 1903, and the flip of the coin meant that he should have the first try with the untested machine. His brother ran beside it as it came down Kill Devil Hill on the monorail track, but the driver tried too sharp an upward turn, the engine stalled and the machine grounded with damage that took two days to repair.

Three days later Orville sat in the same seat. This time Wilbur stood beside him. A stiff, cold wind was blowing. Ahead, members of the Kitty Hawk Life Guard Station waited to applaud or rescue. The engine coughed and started. Orville Wright released the wire. Slowly, against the wind, the machine came forward. Wilbur was easily able to run beside and support the wing. It began to pick up speed. Faster the airplane went, and faster. Then it was off the ground.

One, two, three! The timer counted the seconds on the stop watch. They seemed to come slowly. The machine was staying aloft; the engine was propelling it; man was flying.

Four, five, six! Now the airplane was bobbing erratically, up and down, and side to side. The first human flyer was trying to curb his new element—Icarus, inept at the controls. Seven, eight, nine! Now the life guards, Bob Westcott, Tom Beachem and "Uncle Benny" O'Neal, gasped, for the machine was obviously unmanageable.

The airplane was down. There was a shout. The bicycle repairman of Dayton had proved their case. Other flights were made immediately, and before the day ended one of fifty-nine seconds, for a distance of 832 feet, had been achieved. But that first flight of a heavier-than-air machine was the one that made history. It had carried the airplane forward 120 feet in air against the wind. It had lasted twelve seconds.

Twelve seconds! Truly a short time in a day's work, yet long enough to mark the end of one epoch and the beginning of another.

A Stronger France

ONE astonishing—though why call it astonishing?—fact stands out from the waters of pessimism that "wash earth's human shores." It is the constant tale of prosperity. It comes from every country. It is unmistakable in the United States and, at least in a relative sense, it is characteristic of Europe.

The increased well-being of Europe is reflected in the report of J. R. Cahill, the Commercial Counsellor of the British Embassy in Paris. He analyzes the economic situation in France, and he finds that not only has France recovered from the disabilities that were placed upon it by the war, but also she has gone on to greater things. This is no argument against the receipt of reasonable reparations from Germany, nor should it affect in one way or another the question of payments to the United States. It is just a simple statement of the truth—that France is not weaker, but is actually much stronger, than it was before the war.

Very much the same verdict could be passed on other countries, notably on Germany; and it is wrong to suppose that the United States has alone profited in some way by the war while European nations have suffered. Destruction cannot of course be good, but it has stimulated certain countries, in particular France, to exceptional efforts. The results are highly creditable. They encourage the hope that the world has entered upon a period of general prosperity. There can indeed be no doubt of this, provided there are no more upheavals.

At first France was a tragic victim. But in a few years the ruined north was built up. Then other problems, of industry, of trade, of finances, were tackled. One can scarcely express too strongly one's admiration for the spectacular monetary reform effected by M. Poincaré. But no less deserving of admiration is the reorganization of industry on broader lines. It was thought that commerce was favored by the fall

of the franc, and that with the stabilization of the franc it would slump. Dexterous guidance has avoided this difficulty.

France's recovery and advance is not the outcome of what is called chance. It is due to quiet, patient, unremitting work, to careful planning, and one should not be misled by the political turmoil that is often conspicuous in the news from France. Underneath, many other forces are at work—forces that are not disturbed by parliamentary quarrels. They are material, but they are also moral. If France can show such splendid results in the economic sphere, it is largely because there has been a moral re-awakening.

Roald Amundsen

THE discovery of the south pole by Roald Amundsen, just seventeen years ago, with Norway's acclaim of her intrepid son, is finding its response wherever deeds of valor are appreciated.

Whoever will contemplate the achievements of this modern viking must confess to a feeling of admiration for Captain Amundsen, not only because he contributed notably toward the better knowledge of the polar regions, but also because he possessed an incentive that carried much further than the discovery of the geographically unknown. In an hour when the Byrd expedition, equipped as no other expedition before it, is entering where Amundsen blazed the way, it is no discredit to the Byrd enterprise to recall that the Norwegian explorer, to whom all the world is today paying tribute, had to place his reliance on ships and dogs, as far as it concerned his outfit for the penetration of those desolate and icy wastes.

Roald Amundsen belonged to a school of explorers which, including Peary, must go down in arctic history as pioneers, through whose efforts others could later in greater safety follow whither they led. But apart from exploration as such, Captain Amundsen saw, as behind his own and similar ventures, much more than those things on which humankind usually places reliance, for in his view the trail breaker is an indispensable ally of those higher values which advance and sustain civilization.

The navigation of the Northwest Passage, the attainment of both poles and the first crossing of the Polar Sea by Roald Amundsen must forever remain a monument of heroic effort, a symbol of devotion to an idea: to seek, to strive, to find, and not to yield. It is perhaps needless to add that, as he was among the first to accept navigation of the air as a means for polar exploration, so in his attempt to succor the second Noble expedition he displayed a self-sacrifice that by itself stands as an unexampled chapter of arctic history.

A Common Task for Wets and Dries

THERE is one point on which the wets and the dries ought to be willing to come to a working agreement. Both are roundly dissatisfied with the grave abuses which have marked the operation of the prohibition law. No prohibitionist is content with such a state of affairs, nor is he particularly happy that such a stanch dry as Prof. Irving Fisher has to give to a second book the title, "Prohibition Still at Its Worst."

It needs no argument to say that the wets are similarly discontented, and rightly, with the conditions of bootlegging, political corruption and disrespect for law, for which the violation of the Eighteenth Amendment has been responsible. It is, indeed, these very abuses that have arisen under prohibition which its opponents have used as their principal reasons against the law. That such conditions should not be tolerated, all are agreed. What, then, can be done about it?

The wets would like prohibition either repealed or so modified as to permit light wines and beer, a step which would require the passage of another constitutional amendment.

No such amendment can be passed, because too many citizens of the United States are convinced that they are better off with prohibition than without it. The opponents of the law have frequently admitted this fact.

The dries would like prohibition more widely obeyed and better enforced. They would like to see its abuses stamped out and its merits given a larger and less hampered opportunity to demonstrate themselves.

Are the opponents of prohibition honestly desirous of removing the abuses of which they justly complain? Their honesty is not questioned. And if they are honest with themselves, they should be mindful of the responsibilities which fall on them in the common task of every citizen to set an example of obedience to law and to encourage its enforcement. The time for rancor and bitterness over the subject of prohibition has passed, and this applies to dry and wet alike. The time has come when co-operation ought to be forthcoming in giving to the prohibition law a fair test, and when the press of the Nation—wet and dry alike—will answer these temperate and well-reasoned words from Prof. Thomas N. Carver, the distinguished Harvard economist:

Our appeal is simply this: Don't aid and abet those who are actively breaking a law which your Government is actively trying to enforce.

Don't muddle the minds of your readers by confusing an active law with an obsolete law. Don't encourage anyone to think that it is either smart or clever, courageous or honorable to outwit your Government. Don't excuse the bootlegger or his patron.

Don't vilify enforcement officers who are trying to do what the law requires them to do and what they have sworn to do. If you want to castigate any of them, try it on those who are shirking their duty. Don't caricature or cast aspersions upon those private citizens who are not only obeying the law, but trying to help the Government. This will not weaken their determination; it will only encourage law breakers and add to the cost of enforcement.

In short, throw your vast influence on the side of your Government and not against it.

In appraising the nature of the opposition to prohibition in the United States, it is essential to realize that the violators of the law make their own evidence with which they assail the law, and that the activities of such organizations as the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment contribute to the laxity of enforcement and the disrespect for law which their members profess to deplore.

Prohibition is an active law which the United States is actively trying to enforce, and until its

opponents are willing to lend their co-operation to its enforcement, or at least to cease encouraging its violation, what right have they to impugn it?

Centenaries: More or Less

THE present year, in many parts of the world, has enjoyed an abundant crop of centenary celebrations—including bicentenaries, tricenenaries, and quater-centenaries. In November all the English-speaking world was talking about Bunyan; in December, about Edmund Burke; and early in 1929 the people will be asked to remember Joseph Jefferson, the greatest, perhaps, of American comedians. Within the last twelve months centenary honors have been paid to Ibsen, George Meredith, Tolstoy, Jules Verne, Francisco Goya, Captain Cook, Oliver Goldsmith, D. G. Rossetti, and Franz Schubert. Nor have the recorders failed to call attention to the fact that just 400 years ago William Tyndale defended the liberty he took in venturing to translate the Bible, in "The Obedience of a Christian Man."

Some may ask whether there is any value in this ritual of centenaries, beyond the fact that they gratify lecturers, afford an excuse for new editions, and provide a topic of conversation. Even these, however, are reasons for their being which are not to be despised. No mean part of present-day knowledge comes from the daily interchange of ideas about the events that are happening, politicians making history, natural scientists unfolding new theories, new books just published, strange countries explored or revisited. All this, the vivid consciousness of the present, is clearly enriched if there can be added thereto a vivid consciousness of the past. And here centenaries help. For they not merely furnish some bare knowledge of the facts of history. They set everyone, everywhere, talking of this or that great man who lived a century or two ago, just as today everyone, everywhere, is talking of Herbert Hoover or Bernard Shaw. In this way the incident—or shall one call it the conspiracy—of the centenary serves to introduce men of the past into the social life of the present.

For Bigger and Better Chess

SEÑOR CABABLANCA, the ex-champion chess player of the world, has caused a flutter among the devotees of that ancient game by a letter to the London Times, in which he complains that for experts chess is now becoming so dull an occupation that to all intents and purposes it may be considered as a thing of the past. Experience and memorized knowledge, he argues, will soon make a draw between champions a foregone conclusion, thus bringing to an end world tournaments with the fame and publicity which follow in their wake.

It may be questioned if such a dire result would at all affect the popularity of chess as a pastime among the less endowed but innumerable mortals whose ambition does not run to acrobatic feats of memorization, but who are content humbly to extract the ounce of enjoyment within their power by checkmating their opponent, even at the risk of endangering a friendship of many years. But Señor Capablanca's drastic remedy of enlarging the chessboard to 100 squares and of adding two new pieces on each side of the king and queen, one endowed with the powers of a rook and knight and the other with those of a bishop and knight, not only affects the nature of the game as played for centuries in every country of the world, but also threatens to sever the historical continuity which invests a game like chess with the glamour of tradition and links up the most intellectual amusement of modern times with the magic of long-lost kingdoms.

For chess was, according to one legend, invented as far back as 5000 years ago by a Queen of Ceylon, in order to amuse and instruct her husband in the art of war while an enemy was besieging his metropolis. Since that time, however, chess has become an exceedingly peaceful pastime.

Editorial Notes

With the increased use of the riveting machine, to say nothing of other labor-saving devices, it is no wonder that the movement against noise should take on fresh vigor. Leo Thermenin, the man who brings music from the air, is said to foresee the use of a device which will shut out all noise, when desired, but perhaps it would be better to save any enthusiastic reception for the time when it is made available. Carlyle tried to shut out noises in the street near his dwelling in Chelsea, London, by building a room within a room, but all he succeeded in doing was to shut out the near-by sounds, the distant noises filtering through just the same. If Carlyle found London noisy in the nineteenth century, one wonders how, in 1928, he would regard New York, in the neighborhood of a steel skyscraper in process of erection.

Approximately \$15,000,000 a week is lost to Montreal when ice closes the port to navigation. Development of the dirigible as a cargo carrier may yet accomplish much toward lifting this natural "blockade" to the year-round prosperity of the St. Lawrence River port.

Those inclined to question the statement of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, that within five years all first-class mail in the United States will be carried by air, might note that only eight states are not touched now by the air-mail web, and that webs have a way of growing overnight.

The Soviet Government would seem to be letting in a little light on darkened Russia with the preparation to publish 300,000,000 volumes in the next five years. So great, it is said, is the demand by the peasants for simplified classics, textbooks and romantic literature.

When the University of Nevada students unanimously rejected the offer of Reno business men to raise \$10,000 to establish athletic scholarships at their university, they took a step for clean amateur sports that is worthy of the highest praise.

Latin America Enters the News: Uruguay and Brazil

By WALLACE THOMPSON

This is the seventh of a series of articles on the countries being visited by Mr. Hoover on his journey through Latin America. It deals with Uruguay and Brazil.

THE Eastern Republic of the Uruguay—the old Banda Oriental or "Eastern Strip" of Spanish colonial days—is as near a modern realization of Utopia as can be found, perhaps, in the world. It lies just across the Rio de la Plata from Argentina, of which nation it was once a part, but the "River Plate," as the English call it, is there about 100 miles wide, while the cities of Buenos Aires and Montevideo, the Uruguayan capital, are an overnight boat trip apart. The Republic of Uruguay seems small, as it lies there between the vast areas of Argentina and Brazil (with which alone it shares the immense eastern coast of South America), but actually its area of 72,152 square miles is a little more than New England and over twice that of Portugal. Its population is 1,720,000. Small or large, however, it is one of the most progressive nations in the Americas.

It is compared to Utopia in a literal sense, for few peoples in the world have so deep and sincere a sense of responsibility for good government, and have made such conscious efforts to find a means toward permanent good government. The country has seen many experiments in administration, and under its Constitution of 1918 the executive power is divided between a President and a Council of Administration, the latter controlling the functioning of the Government touching the lives of the people, and the President that dealing with broader matters, including foreign relations. The Council is composed in part of representatives of the minority party, on the theory of proportional representation. For Uruguay has a definite party system, with two leading parties, named, simply, the Whites and the Reds, a designation that goes back to revolutionary times and has nothing to do with radicals and modern "ories," although it happens that the Reds are the liberals and the Whites the conservatives in modern Uruguayan politics.

The Uruguayan Constitution may be said to be still an experiment. But the Uruguayans are sincere students of politics and have an even more elaborate system of registration and compulsory suffrage than have the Argentines, while their progress in democracy is one of the certainties about Latin America's future history. It is this interest in experiments, this sincere study of means and methods and systems, that will bring to Mr. Hoover his closest and most interesting contacts with the statesmen of Uruguay. For Uruguay has stood frankly and eloquently for the simultaneous proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine by all the nations of the Americas.

The Uruguayans have suggested, and indeed officially presented, at the Fifth Pan-American Congress in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, a code embodying the plan of having all the nations of the hemisphere cognate of the inviolability of all the Americas. Many of the most sincere well-wishers for Pan-American solidarity, as well as many in the United States who seek, behind today's confusions, for the bases of inter-American co-operation, hold that this question of a common support by all the nations of the ideals of the Monroe Doctrine is the sine qua non of any successful rapprochement between the United States and the greater nations of Latin America.

Uruguay is a busy and prosperous country, with many ties to the United States, and problems that parallel, in part, those of Argentina in relation to the United States. It is a great cattle country, and an important sheep country. The relatively sparse population has most of the area of the country under control, although a great part of it is, of course, grazing land. Hardly a spot is sterile, however, the climate is even and temperate, and the rainfall of from forty to fifty inches a year makes its mighty rolling fields potentially rich gardens, although still to be turned to the plow. Still a vast grazing range, and since 1883 the source of most of the beef extract of the world, Uruguay, with thousands of fine cattle, now controls a notable share of the large exports of beef, mutton and their products from South America. Uruguay has yet to move fully into the class of a great producer of farm products, so that it is not yet competitive with

United States farmers as to wheat and maize, as is Argentina; but it has much the same problems over present and prospective tariffs on the products of the grazing ranges, as has its larger sister across the River Plate.

The Republic of Brazil, occupying two-thirds of the Atlantic seacoast of South America, and extending westward to the foothills of the Andes, comprises an area larger than continental United States, and produces a variety of natural resources probably greater than those of any other nation in the world. The traveler on a fast steamship northward from Rio de Janeiro is three days at sea before he sees about him the turgid yellow waters which the Amazon sends 200 miles from shore into the Atlantic, and for two days more the dim low coast to the westward is still Brazilian soil.

The area of Brazil is about 3,250,000 square miles, and its population is placed at nearly 40,000,000. Within the next twenty-five years it expects to have 50,000,000 population, and to have passed both France and Italy in numbers of people. It is true that of this vast population perhaps three-quarters, today, are uncivilized savages, most of whom hardly know that the Republic of Brazil exists, so limitless is the unexplored wilderness of the Amazon basin. But the population of the Atlantic littoral is increasing by the immigration of industrious Germans, Italians and other peoples from Europe, and the 10,000,000 expected in the next quarter of a century will be largely of the fine, strong strains from Europe, who for the last twenty-five years have been finding their way into the rich, new lands of modern Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, is the most beautifully situated city in the world—a statement quite unchallenged. Towering, steep mountains, and clusters of matchless bays, tropical vegetation and jewellike islands, constitute its setting, and there its rulers, from the earliest times, have lavished their wealth and made the city itself a capital of splendor. It now has nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, nearly a full dozen of the finest hotels to be found anywhere, and palaces of the wealthy strung on magnificent curving avenues, finely paved. Its botanical garden is unsurpassed in the world.

A second city, Sao Paulo, boasts nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants, and is one of the busiest and most progressive cities in either of the Americas. There are also half a dozen other cities of more than 100,000 people, and behind them the unscratched resources of a territory 250,000 square miles larger than continental United States. Much of this virtually unexplored country is in the valley of the Amazon River, navigable to ocean steamers for 3000 miles from its mouth, and served by a tremendous network of vast rivers whose names are quite unknown to the outside world.

Great rivers belonging to the system of the River Plate in the south part of the continent of Brazil, and the total of navigable streams reaches the almost unbelievable total of 30,000 miles. In the Amazon Valley grows wild the rubber plant, whose seeds, shipped abroad years ago, despite a strict embargo, have given the world the immense rubber plantations of the Far East.

With this mightiest of all the countries of Latin America, the United States is at profound peace, with no issue of possible importance standing between the two. Brazil has been a consistent and determined contributor to this peace. Since Dom Pedro II, in 1876, visited the United States, the progress of Brazil has been firmly patterned upon that of its northern—its older—friend among the nations.

The future of Brazil quite baffles imagination. It has steadily gained strength and stability, and its President today, Washington Luiz, has brought the country to a high standard of political and economic power. Although not an engineer by profession, he is in many ways the engineer in thought and action, a great road builder, a far-sighted planner, a devotee of the ideals of personal and national efficiency to the highest degree.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

IT IS extremely difficult to explain the ministerial instability of France to countries where the party system prevails. In the United States, for example, after the presidential election, the minority bows to the majority and there cannot be question of ministerial upheavals. In Britain, too, a government can properly count upon a fairly long existence. But in France there are no parties, but only groups. Some of these have only a few members—a dozen or so—while the largest group in the Chamber does not number many more than 100 adherents. Now these groups have no working arrangement, no specific doctrines, and they can be combined in a hundred different ways. The combinations are constantly changing because, with each change, there is a fresh set of ministers. Those who are not ministers, but who hope to be, have therefore every inducement to encourage the shifting of the balance. Only when an exceptional man appears in exceptional circumstances do the groups consent to remain stationary.

A high steel structure—a spiderlike disposition of bars on which is placed a platform—stands on the Place de l'Opéra. A police agent mounts this platform, and from his high perch directs the traffic. This is the "mirador," with which an experiment is being conducted. Hitherto, to cope with the flood of vehicles in the heart of Paris there have been police agents on foot and police agents on horseback. Those beautiful glossy horses, perfectly motionless in the swirl of automobiles, were a curious sight. Now a steel watch tower has been built, and its occupant, raised high above the vortex, can survey the whole scene, and reach his decisions in good time. Paris is looking on at this experiment with a considerable amount of interest.

The genius of the French language is clarity. Yet recent writers who have won considerable reputation have deliberately aimed at obscurity. The more obscure they could make their poems, the better those poems were supposed to be. Their prose, too, was a puzzle. Against this tendency, however, there is reaction. Vigorous writers like Henri Béraud have condemned the enigmatic school, but until this moment there has been no definite group which has tried to uphold the traditions of precision and clearness. Now several young poets have issued a manifesto. They call themselves the Clartésistes, and they declare themselves in opposition to the Obscuristes. The issue is joined, the struggle will be hard. The poets who affect to be abstruse are numerous, and they have their faithful public. It may be that their books are bought not so much to be read and understood as to be kept until the price of first and special editions rises. What has given strength to the Obscuristes is precisely the existence of commercial speculation in books. That is why so many French writers of today stand in need of translators for their own countrymen! The Clartésistes, on the contrary, declare that one can still be an artist in words while expressing plainly and limpidly one's thought.

After being a Protectorate for twenty years, Morocco has developed enormously. It is noted that the external trade of Morocco in 1912 amounted to 150,000,000 francs. In 1928 the figure of 1,000,000,000 was reached. In 1927 the total was 2,516,000,000. Moreover, the bulk of this trade is export trade. Exports amounted to 1,730,000,000, and only 786,000,000 were imported. Particularly is the

improvement to be observed during the last few years in wheat and in phosphates. There is every hope that this development, wonderful as it is, will prove to be only a beginning, and that the next few years will witness a still quicker growth.

Gardens for children! These open spaces in the crowded city will be reserved exclusively for children. They will be modeled after similar gardens at Amsterdam and Brussels. Such is the happy initiative of the Paris authorities; and there is one square to be made for children near the Duplex school, and others are to be reserved for the youngsters in the Bois de Vincennes and in the Bois de Boulogne. In course of time, it is hoped to add many others. The expense is relatively trivial. It is only necessary to find the suitable spaces to be raised in, to make grass plots and sand pits, and a little pavilion in which toys can be guarded. There will also be a service of nursemaids. In this way, children can be taken to play by themselves in the open air with complete and perfect safety.

What would you do if you were told to measure the holes in the street? Can you picture yourself with a yardstick crawling along a thoroughfare on hands and knees, perhaps with a little red flag cleverly mounted on some fixture above your back? Could you possibly consider this dignified, even if you did belong to the street department? After all, it is one thing to dust off a lamp and another to lay a tape across a hole in the street. This discussion arises from the fact that the members of the Paris service were instructed to study the pavements and report on the number of holes in a hectometer, the average diameter of the holes and their average depth. They refused. Louis XIV had never asked such a thing, nor had Napoleon. The girls, therefore, of the holes in the streets may never be known, nor their depth.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Douglas Fir Seeds for France

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with great interest that I read in The Christian Science Monitor of November 20 an editorial note stating that Douglas fir seeds were to be planted in the war-torn areas of France, and that these seeds were being requested from the department of agriculture of the University of Oregon.

In this connection I wish to explain that the university has no department of agriculture, but the School of Agriculture in this State is located at Corvallis as a part of the Oregon State Agricultural College, while the university is located at Eugene. These two institutions are in no way connected, each having its own board of regents and president. The Oregon State College embraces the various schools of engineering, forestry, agriculture, commerce, and home economics, while the university maintains the other courses, as law, medicine, commerce, and the usual subjects which are given for a Bachelor of Arts degree.

It may interest you to know that the American Tree Association of Washington, D. C., and the Federal Forest Service have already supplied some seeds for reforestation in France, but thus far the State of Oregon (much to my regret) has furnished none.

Keassey, Ore.

A. R. LUNDEN